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TO THE READER.

DEPTHE every man to the learning of examination, that intendeneth to attain to the understanding of the **Scriptures**, (wherein is contained a great measure of wisdom and knowledge) it would have much harm and little needful; for so much as it is to be shewed, that nothing can surely be ended whose beginning is either feeble or fadly; and no building is perfect, whereas the foundation and ground thereof is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the weight of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that whiche he ought most nearelye to have; and to learn the plaine way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and hearing, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that lacketh, or esteem that hath it: and whether he shall other stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he bath it not; or judge truly and faithfully of divers busynesse things when he bath it. The which hath seemed to many been hard to compasse aforesayng, because that then unto possessed this art of teaching **Six** master did teach divers grammars, and not one; and if by chance they taught one examination, yet then did it diversly, and so could not be it all best, because there is but one bestnes, not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversitie of grammars, it is best and profitably rather alway by the learned Masteres wootom, who conseruing the convenience, and favourable providing the remedie, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligent studiacion, and so to be set out only; everywhere to be taught for the use of learners. and so abunding the hurt in changing of School-masters.

The variety of teaching is divers arte, and alwyses will be. for that every School-master liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeketh to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a thorough knowlidge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, of one seeing in trial an easier and readier way than the common sort of teacher do, should say what he bath viced, and of the commodity almoner; that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reasonably judge the like; not perciy excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar hast too much, but that by continuall and diligent teaching, make him to reheatre so, that while he bath perfecte that which is beheld, he suffer him not to go forward: for this postling hast

TO THE READER.

obeythowdeth and hunteth a great sort of wits . and casteth them into an amazedness . when they know not how they shal either go forward or backward , but stick fast , as one plunged and cannot tell what to do or which way to turn him : and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard : and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie , and too hard for his wit : and the one hath an evill opinion of the other , when oftentimes it is neither , but in the kind of teaching . Wherefore the best and chieffest point thoroughly to be kept , is , that the Scholar have in mind so perfectly that whiche he hath learned , and understand it so , that not onely it be not a stop for him , but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth . This shall be the Masters ease , and the childes encouraging : when the one shall see his labour take good effect , and therewyn teaching be less tormentid . and the other shall think the thing the easier , and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same .

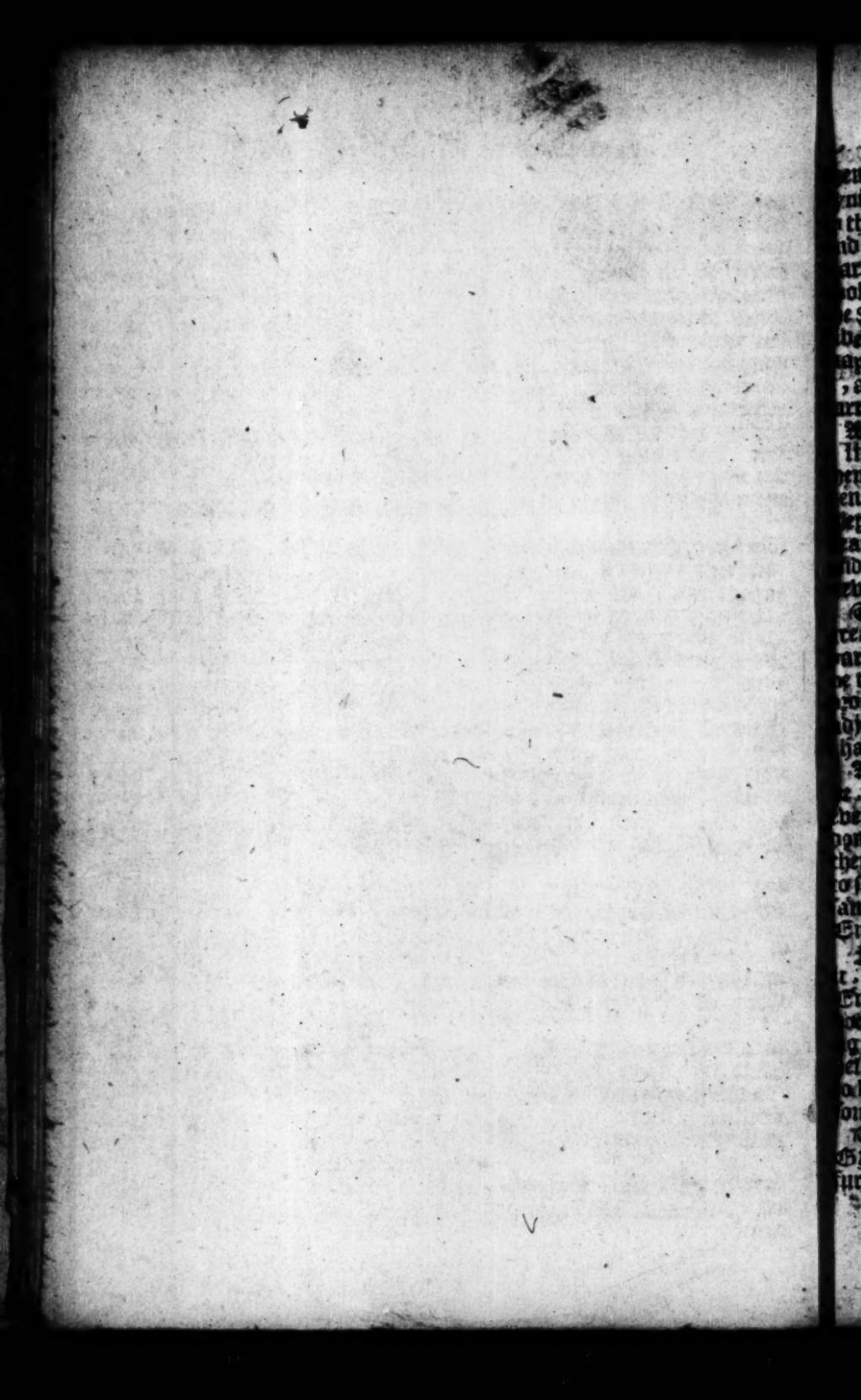
In going forward , let him habe of every declension of Nouns and conjugacion of Verbs , so many seueral examples , as they pass them , that it may seem to the School-master , no word in the Latin tongue to be so hard for that part , as the Scholar shall not be able praiseworthy to enter into the forming thereof . And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first) and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withal . that the Scholar shall best understand , and soonest conceive the reason of the rules , and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue . Wherein it is profitable , not only that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb , but every way , forward , backward , by cases , by persons ; that neither case of Noun nor person of Verb can be required , that he cannot without stop or study tell . And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect , no ; ready to go any further till he hath this alreadly learned .

This when he can perfectly do , and hath learned every part : not by rote , but by reason , and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing , than in reheatyng of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence , or very little more to a painful and diligent man . If the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him passe to the Concordes . to know the agreement of parts among themselves , with like way and diligence as is afore described .

Where in plain and sundry examples , and continual rehearsal of things learned , and especially the daily declining of a Verb , and turning him into all fashions , shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences , that it will be rather a delight unto them , that they be able to do well . than pain in searching of an unuseid and unacquainted thing .

When these Concordes be well known unto them (an easie and pleasant pain . if the sole-groundes be well and thoroughly beaten in) let them





TO THE READER.

Good Master, because I see you will understand this book of children, I do assure you, that it is not fit for them to continue in learning of the rules of grammar, & then to sit there in the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honest and godliness, and thereof take some little sentence as it liveth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latin, not seeing the book or considering it otherwise. And therefore following necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it as the occasion of the sentence doth cause than day, which maketh one man learn, and another high as may be with the moodes of the book, then to take the book, and righten it, and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easilier understanding his lesson to mind. XLIIV. MDCCLXII. 30. 111

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a little, he shoulde let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I woulde all their time then be at School, & shoulde never be idle, but alwayes occupied in a continual recarding and looking back againe to those things they have learned, to be more bound to keep well their owne, than to take forth upon them. XLIIV. MDCCLXII. 30. 111

Thus if the Master occouy them, he shall see a little lesson taken a great deal of time, and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, now to be done so quick in consideracion as it might be thought to be, within a while, up this way, the Scholar shall be brought to a good kind of readiness of making to the which if there be diuined some use of speaking (which haue godlyly be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readinesse of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarielie every day to turne some part into Latin. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therfore hath establishid them, and groundid them surely in his mind for readinesse, and maketh him more able to speake suddenly, whenever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning much a great deal to turn out of English into Latin, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latin, that cannot speake it, and when they read the Latin word in the book, I can tell you the English thereof at any time; but when they haue said away in their book, then cannot conseruare well you say the English into Latin again, wheresoever you will ask them. And therfore this exercist helpeth him to speake well and merrily those words whiche he understandeth, to be reader by us unto him, and severalliter him in that tongue bosomein.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man cleane past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and so never to further things, whereof it were out of season to gibe precepts here.

TO THE READER.

and therefore this may be for this purpose, enough, which to good School-masters, and skilful, is not so needful: to others, moreover, unless practice it may be, not only worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Schollar, in the English Rules, and in the Latin Syntax, those words wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures; where need is: the governor, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it; with an ; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with : or if there be more governors the first with *, the second with **; and so if more governeds, the first with *, the second with **: and sometimes the order is directed by *, **, &c: or by figures, and words of the same, or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the examples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again, only those words which are the example: as saying, *Quis nisi mentis inops oblatum respuit aurum?* may repeat again, **inops** *mentis*. So throughout all the Latin rules, for better understanding thercof, and for a short repetition, when the master pleaseth the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

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The Latin letters are thus written.

capital letters.	ABCDEFHJIKEMNOPQ	RSTVUXYZ.
	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQ	QRSTVUXYZ.
small letters.	a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t v u x y z	v u x y z
	a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t v u x y z	v u x y z

*Letters are divided into Vowels
and Consonants.*

Vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self ; and there are five in number : namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek Vowel *y*.

Consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a Vowel, as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the Vowels are **Consonantes**.

Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath : as, *A-ue.*

Diphthong is the sound of two Vowels in one syllable ; and of them there be four in number, namely *ea, ai, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as, *Aeneas, cana, audio, euge, hei.*

Instead of *æ* and *œ* we commonly do pronounce *ɛ*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

capital letters.	ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ	
	ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ	
small letters.	α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ α μ ν ξ ο ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω	
	α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ α μ ν ξ ο ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω	

P R E

P R E C A T I O.

Dominus noster Jesus Christus, cuius misericordia semper me confortat, Omine Pater, coeli ac terræ. Effecto qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus, eam cum fiducia abs te petebus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinitate gratia tua; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valcent, intelligam, sed etiam mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitatem tua, tum doctrina tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficiunt omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tu facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuae. AMEN.

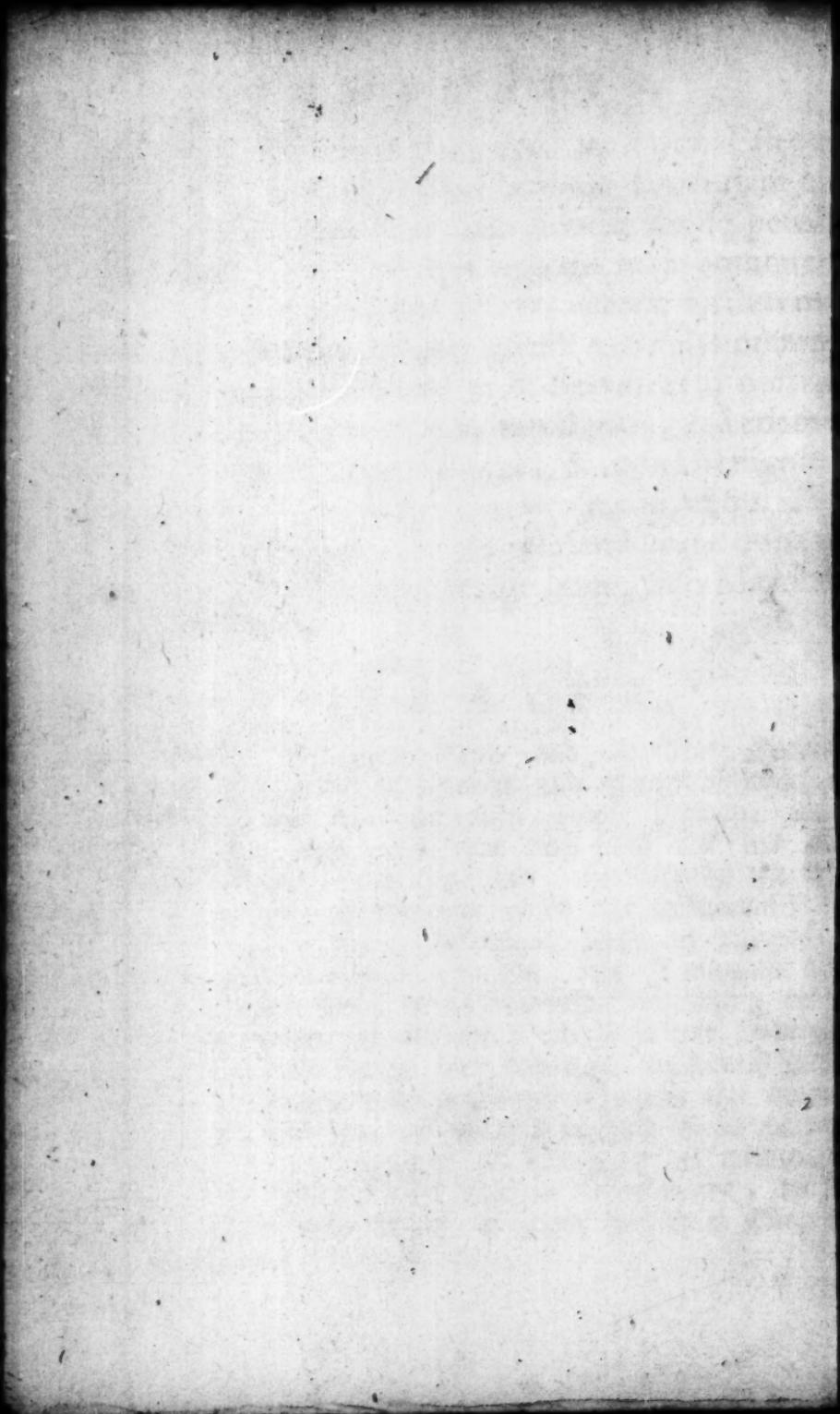
A P R A Y E R.

O Almighty Lord and merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth, which thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thee, beautify by the hand of the heavenly grace the timeliness of my wit, the which with all powers nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not only understand those things which may effectually bring me the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesus Christ, but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine; so that thou which knowest all things in all creatures, unceasest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the glorious glory and honor of thine immortal majesty. So be it.

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An Introduction of the Eight parts of Latin Speech.

¶ Speech be these eight parts following:

Noun. { Adverb. Decl. { Conjunction. Undecl.
Verb. ned. Preposition. ned.
Participle. Interjection.

¶ Of a Noun.

Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or understood: as the name of my hand in Latin: is manus: the name of an house, is domus: the name of goodness, is bonitas.

Nouns, some be Substantives, and some be Nouns.
tives.

Noun Substantivis is that standeth by him, and requireth not another word to be joined with him to shew his signification; as, Homo. And it is declined with one article: as, Hic, ter, a master: or else with two at the most, sic & hunc pares, a father or mother.

Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self, & noun signification, but requireth to be joined with another word: as, Bonus, good. Pulcher, fair. &c. It is declined either with three terminations: bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three articles: haec & hoc. Felix, Happy: Hic & hoc. Lewis, &c. &c. &c. Light.

Noun Substantive either is Proper to the Two kinds of that it betokeneth: as, Edwardus is my proper Nouns: or else is common to more: as, Homo is a Substan- tive name to all men.

Numbers

An Introduction of the

Numbres of Nouns.

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular number speaketh of one: as, Lapis, a stone. The Plural number speaketh of more than one: as, Lapides, stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Nouns be declined with six cases, Singular and Plurall: the Dominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Ablative, and the Vocative.

Nomi-
native
case. The Dominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, Who or Whom? as, Magister docet, The master teacheth.

Genitive. The Genitive case is known by this token, and answereth to this question, Whose, or Whom of? as, Doctrina Magistri, The learning of the Master.

Dative. The Dative case is known by this token To: and answereth to this question, To whom, or what? as, Do librum Magistro, I give a book to the Master.

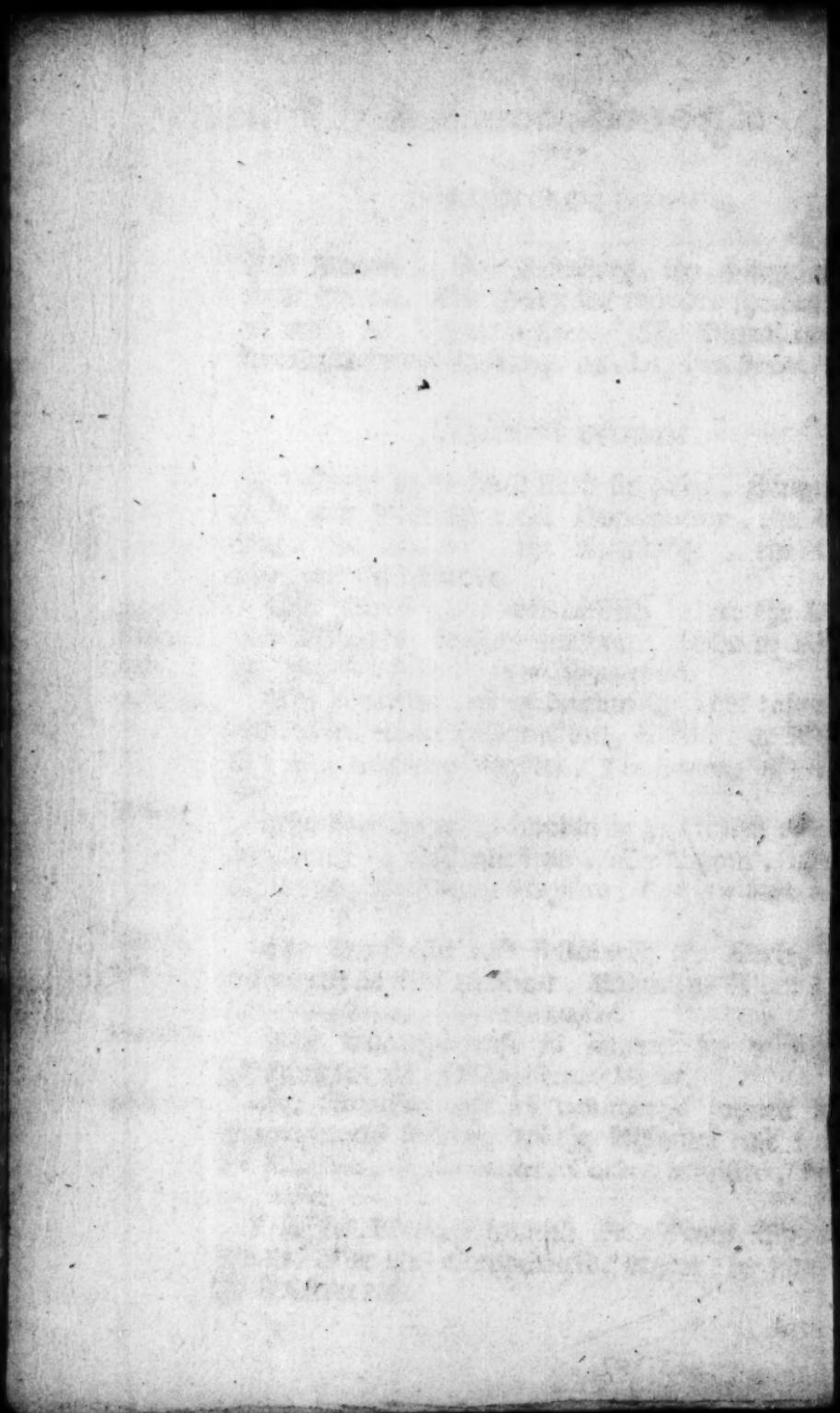
Accusa-
tive. The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, Whom or What? Amo Magistrum, I love the Master.

Vocative. The Vocative case is known by calling speaking to: as, O Magister, O Master.

Ablative. The Ablative case is commonly joined to Prepositions referring to the Ablative case: De Magistro, of the Master. Coram Magistro, Before the Master.

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, etc. That, after the Comparative degree, he signifieth the Ablative case.

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Eight parts of Speech.

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun; and
be thus declined.

Nominat. hic, haec, hoc.	Plurales	Nominat. hi, ha, hec.
Genitivo hujus.		G. horum, harum, hys.
Dativo huic.		Dativo his.
Accus. hunc, hanc, hoc.		Accus. hos, has, hec.
Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		Ablativo his.

Genders of Nouns.

Genders of Nouns be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune, the Commune of three, the Doubtful, the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this
Hic: as, Hic vir, a Man.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this
Haec: as, Haec mulier, a woman.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this
Hoc: as, Hoc saxum, a Stone.

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and
as, Hic & haec patens, a Father or mother.

The Commune of three is declined with Hic,
and hoc: as, Hic, haec & hoc felix, Happy.

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic or
as, Hic vel haec dies, a Day.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article
and under that one article both kinds are signified:
as, Hic passer, a Sparrow. Haec aquila, an
eagle, both he and she.

An Introduction of the The declensions of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

I. The first is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *x*. The Accusative in *e*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *a*. The Nominative plural in *um*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *as*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in Example.

Hec
mensa.
Hic Po-
eta.
Hic &
hac ver-
na.
Note.

Singulariter	Nominat. <i>hec mensa</i> .	Pluraliter	Nominativo <i>hae mensa</i> .
	Gen. <i>hujus mensae</i> .		Gen. <i>harum mensarum</i> .
	Dative <i>huic mensae</i> .		Dative <i>bis mensis</i> .
	Accus. <i>banc mensam</i> .		Accusat. <i>has mensas</i> .
	Vocativo <i>& mensa</i> .		Vocativo <i>& mensa</i> .
	Abla. <i>ab hac mensa</i> .		Abla. <i>ab his mensis</i> .

Note that *Filia* and *Nata*, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in *is* or in *abus*. Also *Mula*, *Equa*, *Liberta*, do make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in *abus* only.

II.

The second is when the Genitive singular ends in *i*. The Dative in *o*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative. The Ablative in *o*. The Nominative plural in *i*. The Genitive in *orum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

Hic vir.
Hic li-
ber.
Hec
colos.
Hic lo-
gos.
Note.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic magister</i> .	Pluraliter	Nominat. <i>bi magistri</i> .
	Gen. <i>hujus magistri</i> .		Gen. <i>barum magistrorum</i> .
	Dat. <i>huic magistro</i> .		Dative <i>bis magistris</i> .
	Ac. <i>bunc magistrum</i> .		Accus. <i>hos magistros</i> .
	Vocat. <i>& magister</i> .		Vocativo <i>& magistri</i> .
	Abla. <i>ab hoc magistro</i> .		Abla. <i>ab his magistris</i> .

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *c*: as, *Non*
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Eight parts of Speech.

vivo hic Dominus. Vocativo ô Domine. Except
esus, that maketh ô Dcns, - and Filius that maketh
Elli.

When the Nominative endeth in us, if it bee
proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i;
Nominativo Hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these nouns following, make their Do- Note,
cibis, eoz in us; ap, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus,
orus, fluvius.

Note also that all nouns of the Neuter Genitiv
of what declension soever they be, have the
Nominative, the Accusative, and the Do-atives
in both numbers, and in the plural number
end all in a, as in example.

nom. hoc regnum.	Nominat. hic regna.
Gen. hujus regni.	Gen. horum regnum.
Dat. huic regno.	Dato his regnis.
Accus. hoc regnum.	censas. hec regna.
Voc. o regnum.	Vocavit o regna.
Ab. ab his regnis.	Abiat, ab his regnis.

Hoc
dam
nium
Hoc
mahn.
Hoc
Verbum.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the
gender in o, and be thus declined:

Nominativo ambo, ambe, ambo.	
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.	
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambabus.	
Accusative ambo, ambas, ambo.	
Vocativo ambo, ambe, ambo.	
Ab. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	Likewise Duo.

III.

The third is when the Genitive singular end-
eth in i: The Dative in i: The Accusative in
m, and sometime in im, and sometime in both:
The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative
in ozi, and sometime in both: The Nominative
plural in es: The Genitive in um, and sometime
in imm: The Dative in bus: The Accusative in
es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ab-
lative in bus.

35

An Introduction of the

As in Example.

Hic pa-	Singulare	Nominat. hic lapis.	Pluraliter	Nominat. bi lapiet.
ter.		Gen. hujus lapidis.		Gen. horum lapidum.
Hic panis.		Dativus huic lapidi.		Dativo bis lapidi.
Hoc opus.		Accus. hunc lapidem.		Accusat. hos lapidi.
Hoc ca-		Vocativus & lapis.		Vocativus & lapides.
pat.		Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		Ablat. ab his lapidi.
Hec nu-		No. hic & hac patens.		Nom. hi & ha pat.
bces.		Gen. hujus patentis.		Gen. horum & harum.
Hic vel		Dativus huc patenti.		(res)
hac bubo.		Acc. hanc & hanc pa-		Dativo bis patentia.
Hec vir-		rentem.		Ac. hoc & his pat.
tua.		Voc. & patens. (rente.)		Vocativus & parentes.
Hoc ani-		Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-		Abla. ab his parenti.
mal.				
Hoc cu-				
bile.				
Hoc cal-				
cat.				

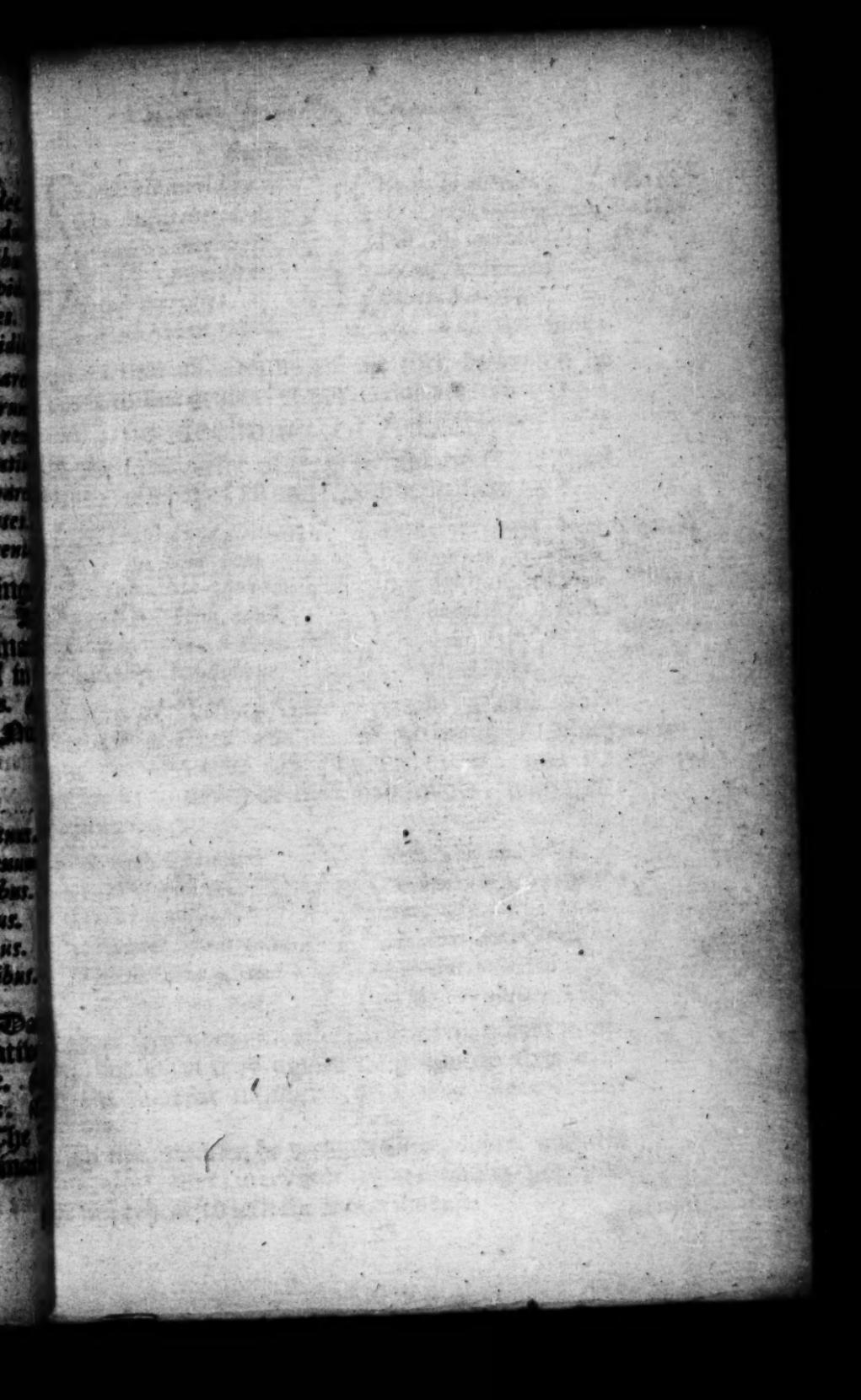
The fourth is when the Genitive case singular endeth in us. The Dative in iii. The Accusative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in ium. The Dative in ibus. The Accusative in us. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ibus.

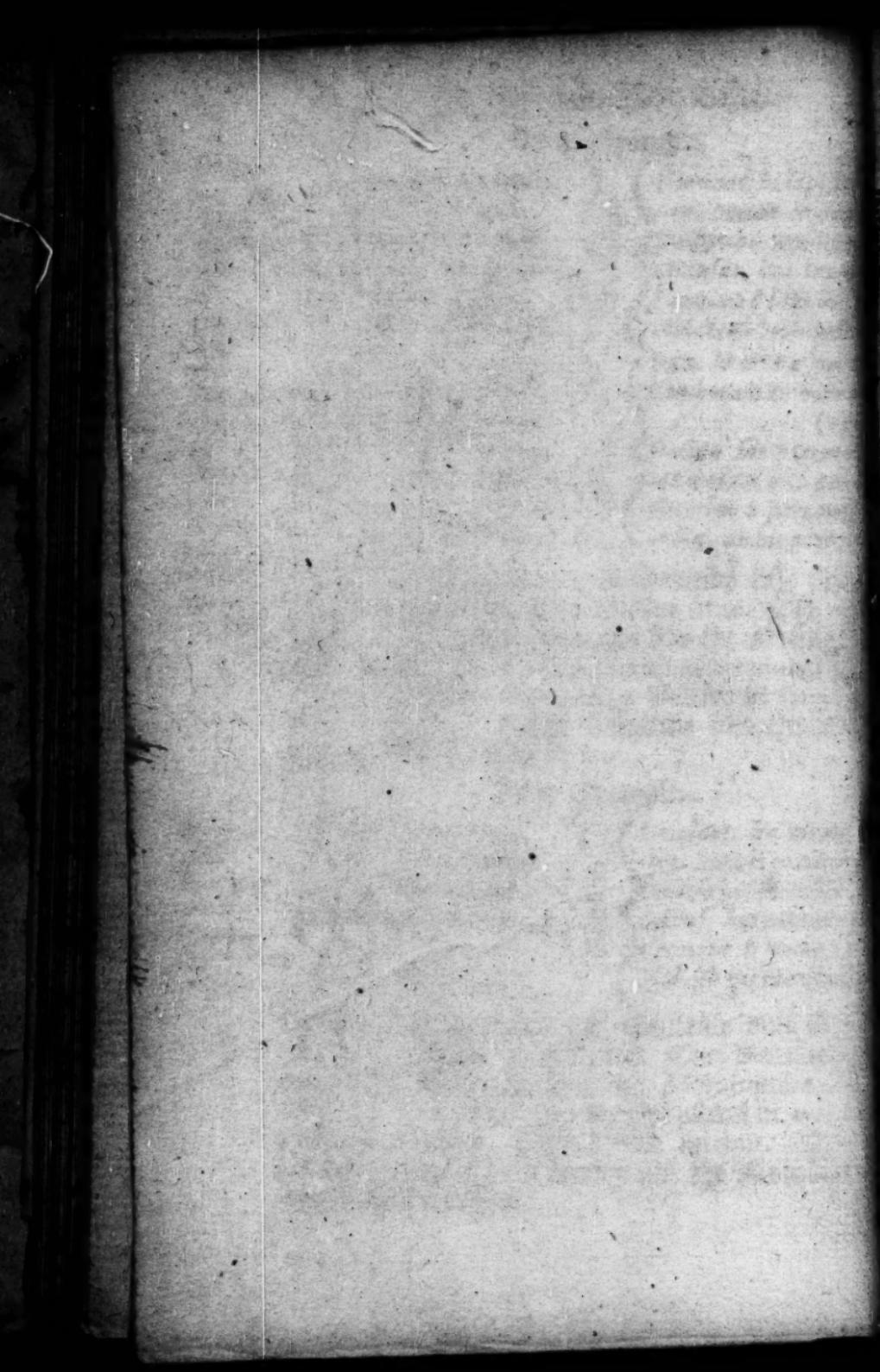
As in Example.

Hic gra-	Singulare	Noms. hac manus.	Pluraliter	Nominat. he manus.
dus.		Gen. hujus manus.		Gen. horum manus.
Hec por-		Dat. huic manui.		Dativo bis manibus.
tionis.		Accus. hanc manum.		Accusat. has manus.
Hoc cor-		Voc. & manus.		Vocativus & manus.
nu,		Abl. ab hac manu.		Abl. ab his manibus.

v.

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative singular do end in ei. The Accusative em. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in eiun. The Dative in eius. The Accusative in ei. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in eius.





Eight parts of Speech.

As in Example.

*Nom. hic meridies.
Gen. hujus meridiei.
Dat. hic meridiei.
Ac. hunc meridiem.
Voc. o meridies.
Ab. ab hoc meridie.*

*Nom. hi meridies.
Gen. horum meridieorum.
Dat. hic meridiis.
Accus. hos meridies.
Voc. o meridies.
Ab. ab his meridiis.*

Hic res.
Hic fa-
cies.
Hic ac-
es.

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declension be
the feminine gender, except meridies and dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations, is thus
declined, after the first and second declension.

*N. bonus, bona, bonum.
G. boni, bona, boni.
D. bono, bona, bono.
A. bonū, bonā, bonū.
V. bone, bona, bonum.
Ab. boni, bona, bono.*

*Nom. boni, bona, bone. Niger, a,
G. bonorum, bonatum, um.
Dat. bonis. (bonorum. Tardus,
Ac. bonos, bonas, bona. a, um.
Voc. boni, bona, bono. Satyr, a,
Ablatio bonis. um.*

There are besides these, certain Adjectives of another manner of declining, which are the Genitive case singular in us, and the ception in i: which be these that follow, with their grounds.

*N. unus, una, unum.
Genitivo unus.
Dativo uni.
Ac. unum, una, unum.
Voc. unus, una, unum.
Ab. uno, una, uno.*

*Nom. unus, una, uno.
Genitivo unus, unum.
Dat. unis. (unorum.
Ac. unus, una, uno.
Voc. uno, una, uno.
Ablatio unis.*

Note that unus, a, um, hath not the plural number, but when it is joined with a word that lacketh the singular number: as, Una literæ, Una nia.

In like manner be declined unus, solus, and also aliud, alias, alter, uter, and neuter: saving that these last rehearsed lack the Vocative case.

Alius
hath ali-
ud neut.

An Introduction of the Plural Adjective of three Grades, in their order of the other declension.

Ingens.
Soluti.
Capax.
Vetus.

Levis &
leve. Celer
celer-
ius & ce-
tere. Me-
lior & de-
meliunt.

Three
degrees
of com-
parison.
The Po-
sitive.
The
compa-
rative.

The Su-
perla-
tive.

Sing.	<i>Nom. hic, has &</i>	<i>hic felix,</i>
	<i>boc felix.</i>	
	<i>Gen. huius felicitatis.</i>	
Sing.	<i>Dat. uati felicitati.</i>	<i>huius felicitatis.</i>
	<i>A. huius or hanc felicitatem or hoc felicitatem.</i>	
	<i>Vocat. & felicitas.</i>	
Sing.	<i>Ab. ab hac, has & hoc felicitate, vel felicitate.</i>	<i>ab his felicitatibus.</i>
	<i>No. hic & has in his & hoc tristis.</i>	
	<i>or hoc tristis.</i>	
Sing.	<i>Gen. huius tristitiae.</i>	<i>huius tristitiae.</i>
	<i>Dat. huic tristitia.</i>	
	<i>A. huic or hanc tristitiam, et hoc tristitiae.</i>	
Sing.	<i>V. & tristis, & & tristis.</i>	<i>& & tristis.</i>
	<i>ab hoc, has & hoc tristis.</i>	
	<i>huius ab hoc, has & hoc tristitiae.</i>	

Plur.	<i>Nom. hic & has felices,</i>	<i>hic felix,</i>
	<i>or has: felicia.</i>	
	<i>Gen. horum, hanc-</i>	
Plur.	<i>horum felicium.</i>	<i>horum felicium.</i>
	<i>Dat. his felicitatibus.</i>	
	<i>A. his or has felicitates, or hoc felicitas.</i>	
Plur.	<i>V. & felices, & & felices.</i>	<i>& & felices.</i>
	<i>ab his felicitatibus.</i>	
	<i>huius ab his felicitatibus.</i>	
Plur.	<i>Nom. hic & has tristis,</i>	<i>hic tristis,</i>
	<i>or has tristis.</i>	
	<i>Gen. horum, hanc-</i>	
Plur.	<i>horum tristitiae.</i>	<i>horum tristitiae.</i>
	<i>Dat. his tristitiae.</i>	
	<i>A. his or has tristitiae, or hoc tristitiae.</i>	
Plur.	<i>V. & tristis, & & tristis.</i>	<i>& & tristis.</i>
	<i>ab his tristitiae.</i>	
	<i>huius ab his tristitiae.</i>	

Comparison of Nouns.

Adjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form comparison according to the degrees of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

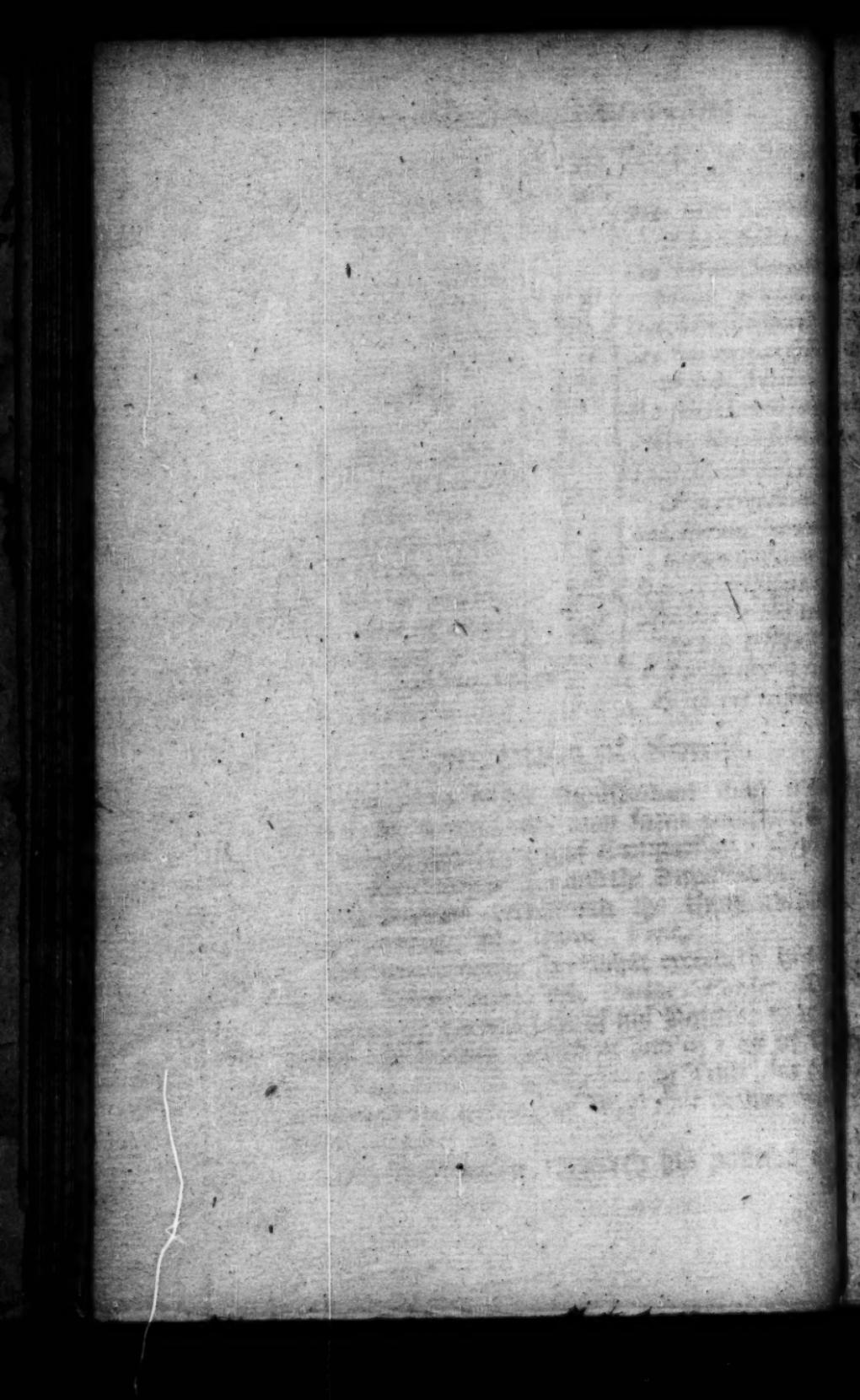
In the definition, beneathly the thing absolute, without excess, as: *Durus, Hard.*

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as: *Durior, Harder.* It is formed of the first case of his Positive that ending, by putting theron or and us: as of *Hic & has durior, or hoc durius: of Tristis, hic & tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & has dulci & hoc dulcius.*

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in

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2



Eight parts of Speech.

Highest degree : *as.*, *Durissimus*. *Hardest*. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that ends in *s*, by putting thereto *t*, and forms : *as.*, *of Duri*, *durissimus*, *of Truti trifissimus*, *of Dulci dulcissimus*.

From these general rules are excepted those that Excep.
follow : *Bonum, melior, optimus, Malus, pior, peccatum, non,*
Magnus, major, maximus, Parvus, minor, minimus,
Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus pluri-
mum.

And if the positive end in *er*, the Superlative *Ater.*
is formed of the *Nominative* case by putting to *Tert.*
rimas : *as.*, *Pulcher*, *palcherrimus*

Accr.

Also those nouns ending in *is*, make the *Superlativ*e by changing *is*, into *humis* : *as.*, *Humilis,*
humillimus : *Similis, simillimus* : *Facilis, facilissimus* :
Gracilis, gracillimus : *Agilis, agillimus* : *Docilis* :
docillimus.

All other nouns ending in *is* do follow the general rule a foregoing : *as.*, *Utilis, utilissimus*.

Also if a *habet* come before us, it is compared
by *Magis* and *Maxime* : *as.*, *Pius, magis pius, maxime pius*, *Igneus.*
Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus, *Inopus.*
Ardens.
Strenuus.

OF THE PRONOUN.



Pronoun is a part of speech much like a *Noun* : which is used in shewing of *things*.

There be fifteen Pronouns, *Ego, tu, tu,* *Thes-*
sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suis; be sis-
noster, vester, nostras, vestras, whereof four have the *Gen-*
itive case : *as.*, *Tu, meus, noster, and nostras*: *pro-*
and all others lack the Genitive case.

To these may be added their compounds : *Ego,*
mei, tuus, idem, and also *Qui, quæ, quod*.

These eight Pronouns : *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,*
iste, meus, noster, nostras

An Introduction of the

Primitives. iste, hic, and is, be Primitives; so called, for be cause they be not derived of others. And they be also called Demonstratives, because they shew thing not spoken of before.

Demonstratives. And these six, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives, because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Relatives. Derivatives. These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostrae vestras, be derivatives: for they be derived of their Primitives, mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

Derivatives. Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun these five things Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noun Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declension of Pronouns.

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. The first declension. These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension and be thus declined.

Singulariter	Nominativo Ego.	Pluraliter	Nominativo Nos.
	Genitivo mei.		Gen. nostrum vel nostri.
	Dativo mibi.		Dativo nobis.
	Accusativo me.		Accusativo nos.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo à me.		Ablativo à nobis.
Singulariter	Nominativo Tu.	Pluraliter	Nominativo Vos.
	Genitivo tui.		Gen. vestrum vel vestri.
	Dativo tibi.		Dativo vobis.
	Accusativo te.		Accusativo vos.
	Vocativo à tu.		Vocativo à vas.
	Ablativo à te.		Ablativo à vobis.

Sing. and plura. These six, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined.

Nominative caret.	Accusative se.
Genitivo sui.	Vocative caret.
Dativo sibi.	Ablativo à se.

Sing.

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Sing

Singulariter

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and
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Singulariter

Singulariter

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2

Eight parts of Speech.

Singulariter	Nom. iste, ista, istud.	Pluraliter	Nom. isti, iste, ista.
	Gen. istius.		G. istorū, istarū, istorū.
	Dat. isti.		Dativō istis.
	Ac. istum, istam, istud.		Accus. istos, istas, ista.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. isto, ista, isto.		Ablativō istis.

Ille is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative case and in the accusative case singular maketh ipsum.

Nominativo hic, haec, hoc. Genitivo hujus. Dativō huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter	Nomin. is, ea, id.	Pluraliter	Nominat. ii, ea, ea.
	Genitivo ejus.		G. eorum, earum, eorū.
	Dativō ei.		Dativō iis, vel eis.
	Ac. eum, eam, id.		Accus. eos, eas, ea.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablat. eo, ea, eo.		Ablat. iis, vel eis.
Singulariter	Nom. qui, que, quod.	Pluraliter	N. qui, que, que. (rum.
	Genitiva cuius.		G. quorum, quard, quo-
	Dativō cui.		Dat. quibus vel queis.
	Ac. quem, quam, quod.		Ac. quos, quas, que.
	Vocat. caret. (qui)		Vocativo caret.
Ab. quo, quā, quo vel	Ab. quibus vel queis.		

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Also Quisquis is thus declined.

Nom.	Quisquis.	Ac.	Quicquid.	Ab.	Quoquo.	The Com- pound of Quis. Note,
	Quicquid.		Quaqua.		Quoquo.	

Where note that Quid is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter gender.

These five, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, are of the third declension, and be declined like nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wise.

An Introduction of the

Singulariter	N. mens, mea, meum.	Plurale	Nom. mei, mee, mea.
	Gen. mei, mee, mei.		Gen. meorum, mearnis,
	Dat. meo, mee, meo.		Dat. meis. (meorum
	A. meum, mea, meum.		Accus. meos, meus, mea.
	Voc. mi, mea, meum.		Voc. mei, mee, mea.

Ab. meo, mea, meo.

Ablativo meis.

The fourth
declem-
sion.

So is Noster declined, and Tuus, sius, vester, sabin
that these three last do lack the Vocative case.
Nostras, Vestrar, and this noun Cujas, be of th
fourth declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	No. hic & hac nostras & hoc nostrate.
	Gen. hujus nostratis.
	Dat. haic nostrata.
	A. hunc & hac nostrata- rem & hoc nostrato.
	Vocat. o nostras & nostrate.

Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc
nostrate vel nostrati.

Plurale	N. hi & ha nostrates & hac nostratia.
	Gen. horum, harum o horum nostratum.
	Dat. his nostratibus.
	Aches & haes nostrata- & hac nostratia.
	Vocat. o nostrates & nostratia.

Ab. ab his nostratibus

Note. Here is to be noted, that Nostras, Vestrar, &
this Noun Cujas be called Gentiles, because th
properly betoken pertaining to Countries or
tions, to Sets or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Persons.

Persons. The first person speaketh of himself; as, Ego
thrice. Nos We.

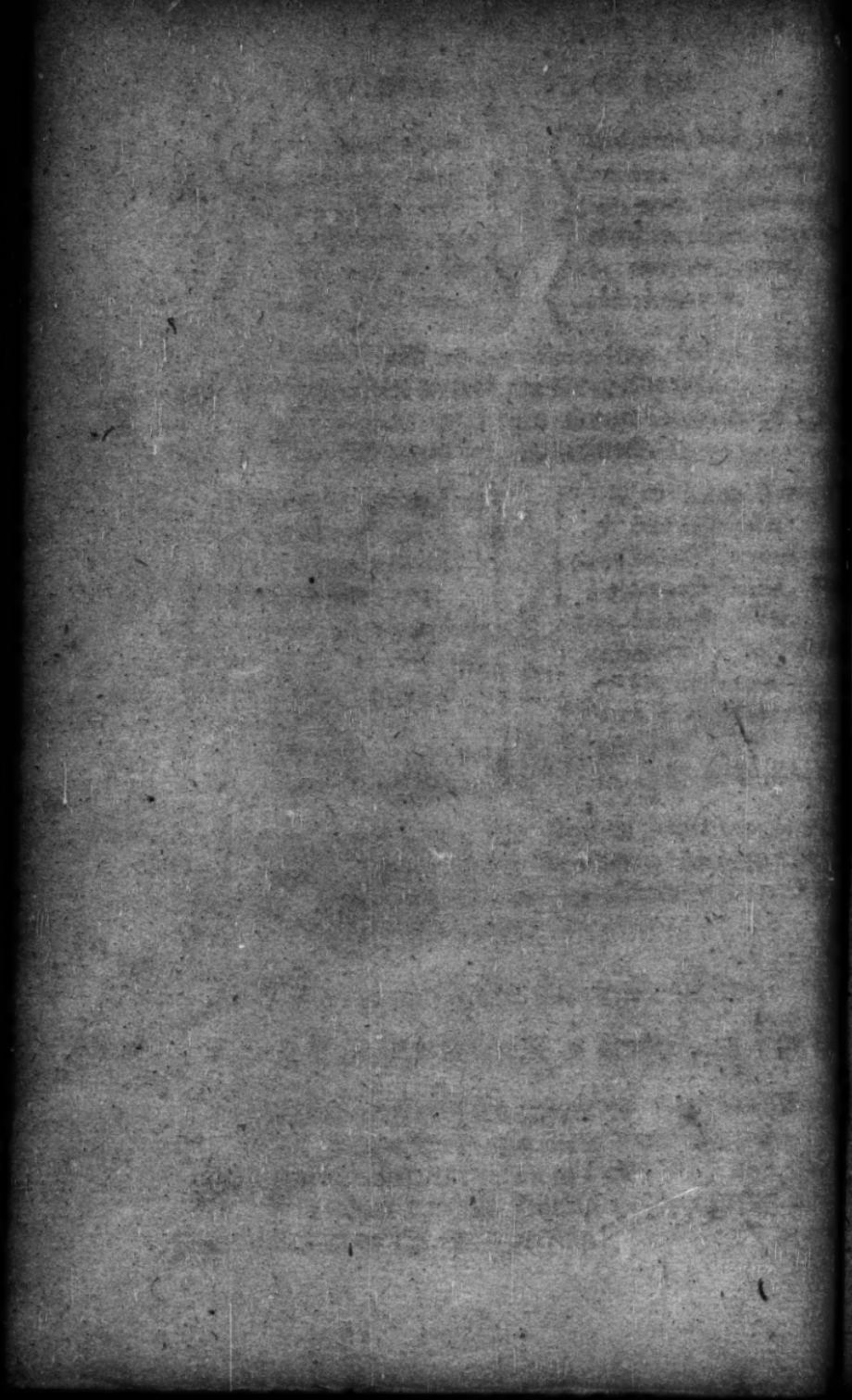
Ye. And of this person is spoken to; as, Tu, Thou: Ye.

The third person is also every Vocative case.

They. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns &
Participles be of the third person.

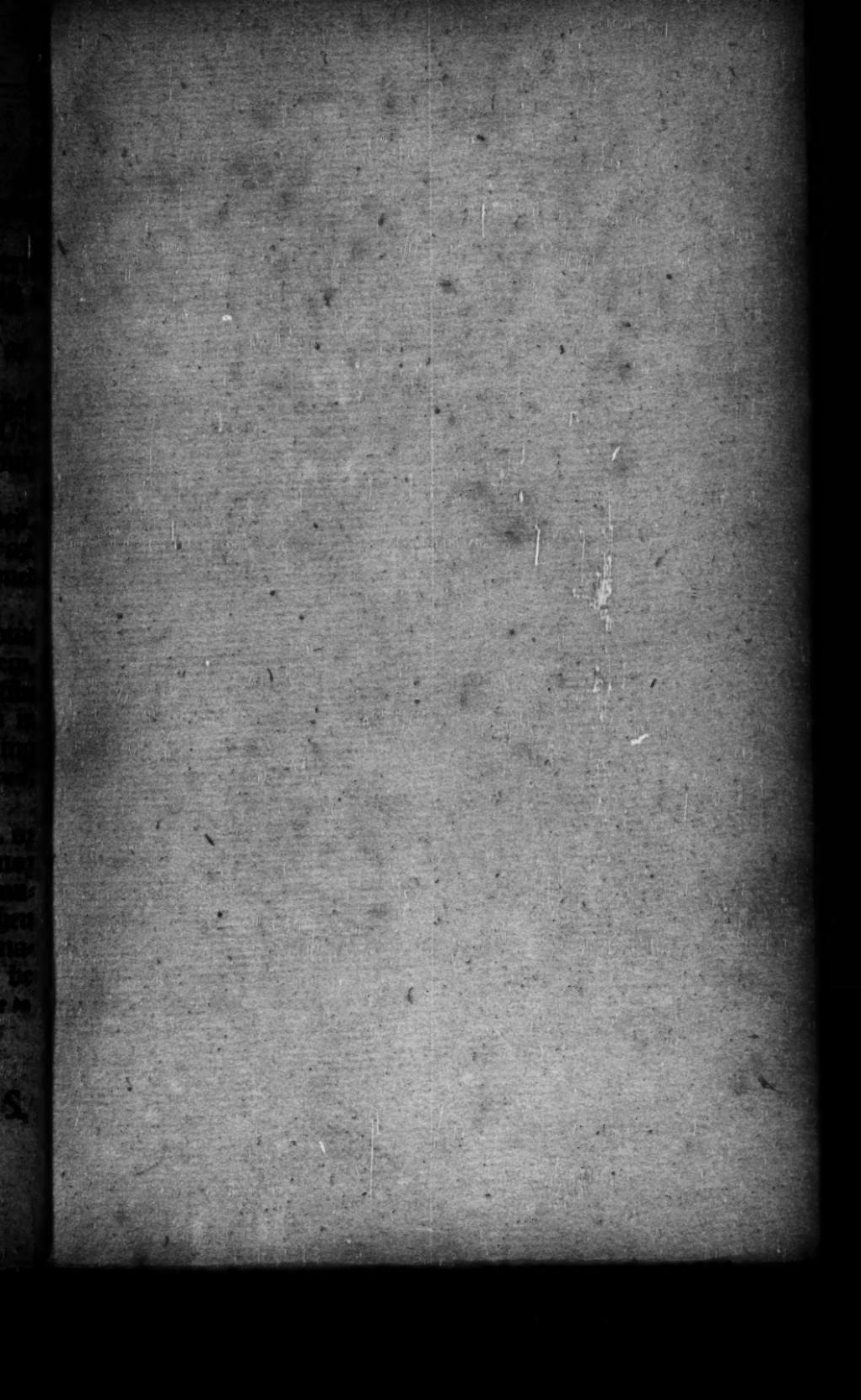
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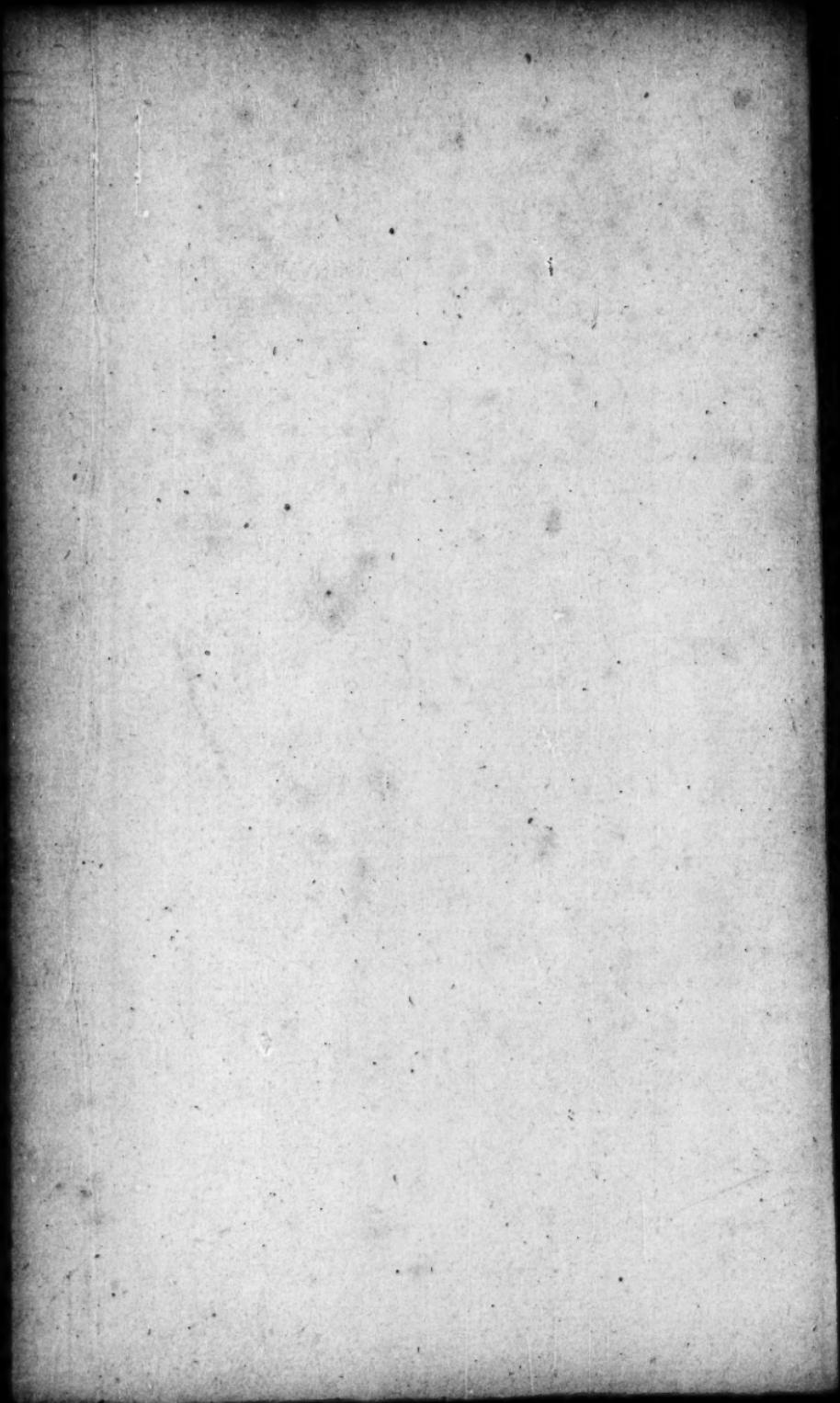
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s, Ego
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He : U
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...in the first
time I have seen
such a difference in

GERUNDS





Eight parts of Speech.

G E R U N D S.

Here be numbers belonging to the **Simpliciter** Gerunds
the mood of verbs, certain voices called **tris**: three: di,
do, making in di, do, and dum: which have both do, dum,
active and passive signification: ad, Amandi,
loving, **o** of being loved. Amando, in loving, **o** in
g loved. Amandum, to love, **o** is to be loved.

S U P I N E S.

Here be also pertaining unto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in **um**, which is Supines
the first Supine, because it hath the signifi- two, in
cation of the Verb active: as, Eo amatum, I go to be lo- ex & u.
ved the other in **u**, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signifi-
cance passive: as, Difficilizatum, hard to be loved.

T E N S E S.

Here be five tenses of Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Future tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that Present
is: as, Amo, I love.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time Preter-
perfectly past: as, Amabam, I loved or did love.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time Perfect.
past, with this sign **Have**: as, Amavi, Preter-
perfect.
I have loved.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time Preter-
more than perfectly past, with this sign **Imper-
fect**: as, Amaveram, I bad loved.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, Future.
with this sign **Shall** or **will**: as, Amabo, I shall or
I will love.

An Introduction of the PERSONS.

Persons
three.

There be also in verbs thzee persons in bo
numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, I love.
Tu amas, Thou lovest. Ille amat, He loveth. Pluraliter
Nos amamus, We love. Vos amatis, Ye love. Illi amu
They love.

CONJUGATIONS.

Conju-
gations
four.

Verbs have four Conjugations, which
known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long, before re
ris: as, Amare, amaris.

The second Conjugation hath e long, before
and ris: as, Docere, doceris.

The third Conjugation hath e short, before
and ris: as, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before
and ris: as, Audire, audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conju-
gations, be declined after these examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi,
amando, amandum: amatum, } To love.
amatu: amans, amaturus.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi,
docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: } To teach.
docens, docturus.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, le-
gendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, } To read.
lecturus.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiend-
di, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, au- } To hear.
ditu: audiens, auditurus.

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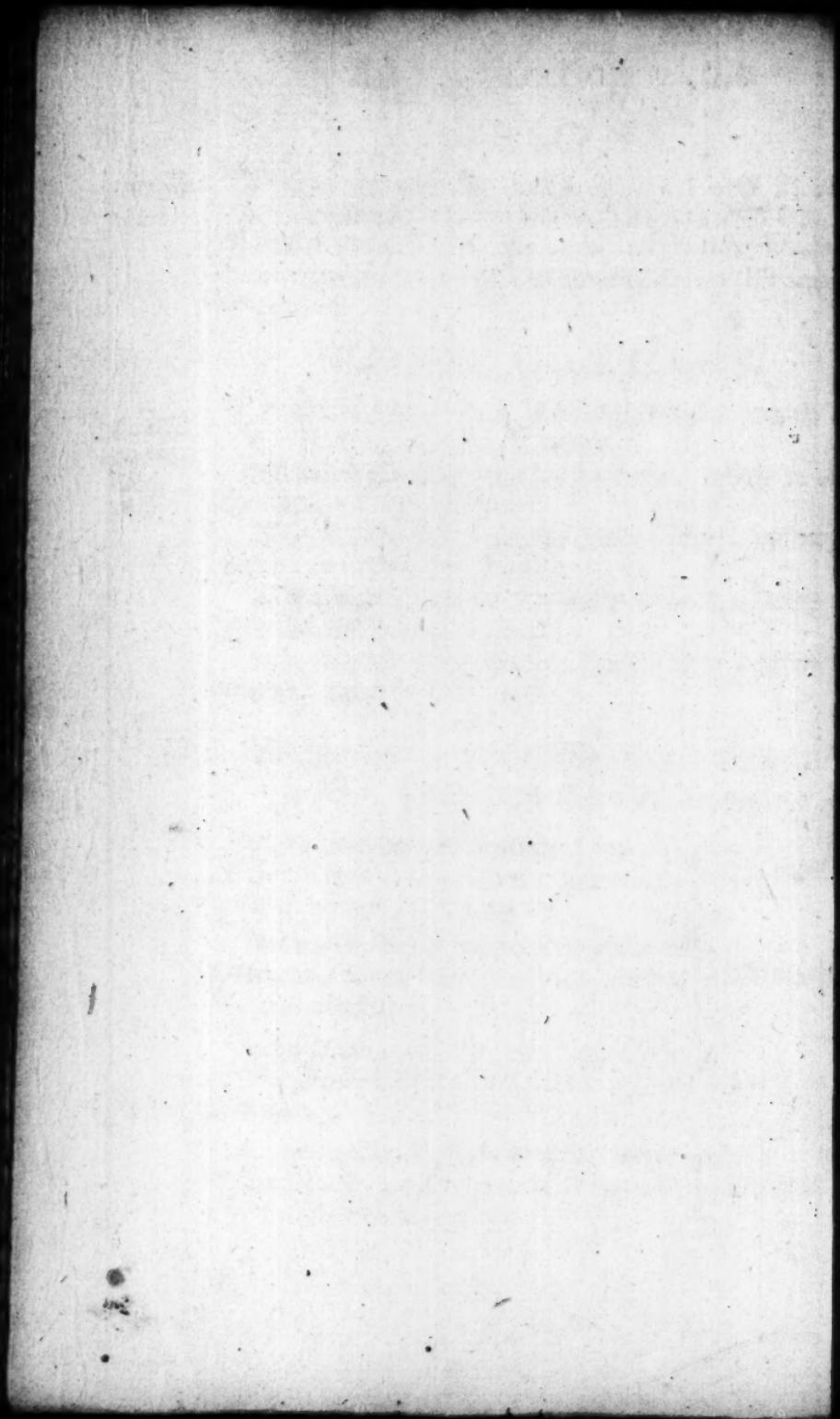
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h



Eight parts of Speech.

Indicative Mood, Present tense singular.

, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love.
or, or, or; or, or,
e. doest love. doth love. do love. do love. do love.

no,amas,amat. { Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet. { Docemus, docetis, docent.
Legio, legis, legit. { Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit. { Auditamus, auditis, audiunt.

rim. { Amabam, I loved or did love.
it. { Docebam,
fin. { Legebam, bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.
r. { Audiebam,

erper- { Amavi, I have loved.
ense { Docui,
clar. { Legi,
{ Audivi,

er. { Amaveram, I had loved.
perfect { Docutram,
fin- { Legeram, ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.
ar. { Audiveram,

ure { Amabo, I shall or will love.
fin- { Docebo, bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
ar. { Legam, es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Impera-

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood.

	Love Love he, or Love me, or Love Love they thou. let him love. let us love. ye. let them
	Ama, amer, } amate, amem amato: amato. } Pl. amemus. } amatote: amae
Present tense sin- gular.	Doce, doceat, } docete, doceant doceto: doceto. } Pl. doceamus. } docetote: docet
	Lege, legat, } legit, legant, legito: legito. } Pl. legamus. } legitote: legunt
	Audi, audiat, } audite, audiant audito: audito. } Pl. audiamus. } auditote: auditum

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam	Amem, ames, amet. Pl. utin. amemus, ametis, amemus Doceam, } as, at. Plu. utin. amus, atis, ant.
Preterim- perfect tense sing. utinam	Amareim, } Would God I loved, or did love Docerem, } res, ret. Plur. utin. remus, retis, rentis Legereim, } Audirem,
Preserper- fect tense sing. utinam	Amaverim, } I pray God I have loved. Docuerini, } Legerim, } ris, rit. Pl. utin. rimus, ritis, rint. Audiverim,
Preterplu- perfect tense sing. utinam	Amavissim, } Would God I loved. Docuissim, } Legissim, } ses, set. Pl. utin. semus, setis, sentis. Audivissim,
Future tense sin- gular. utinam	Amavero, } God grant I shall or will love hereafter Docuero, } Legero, } ris, rit. Pl. utin. rimus, ritis, rint. Audivero,

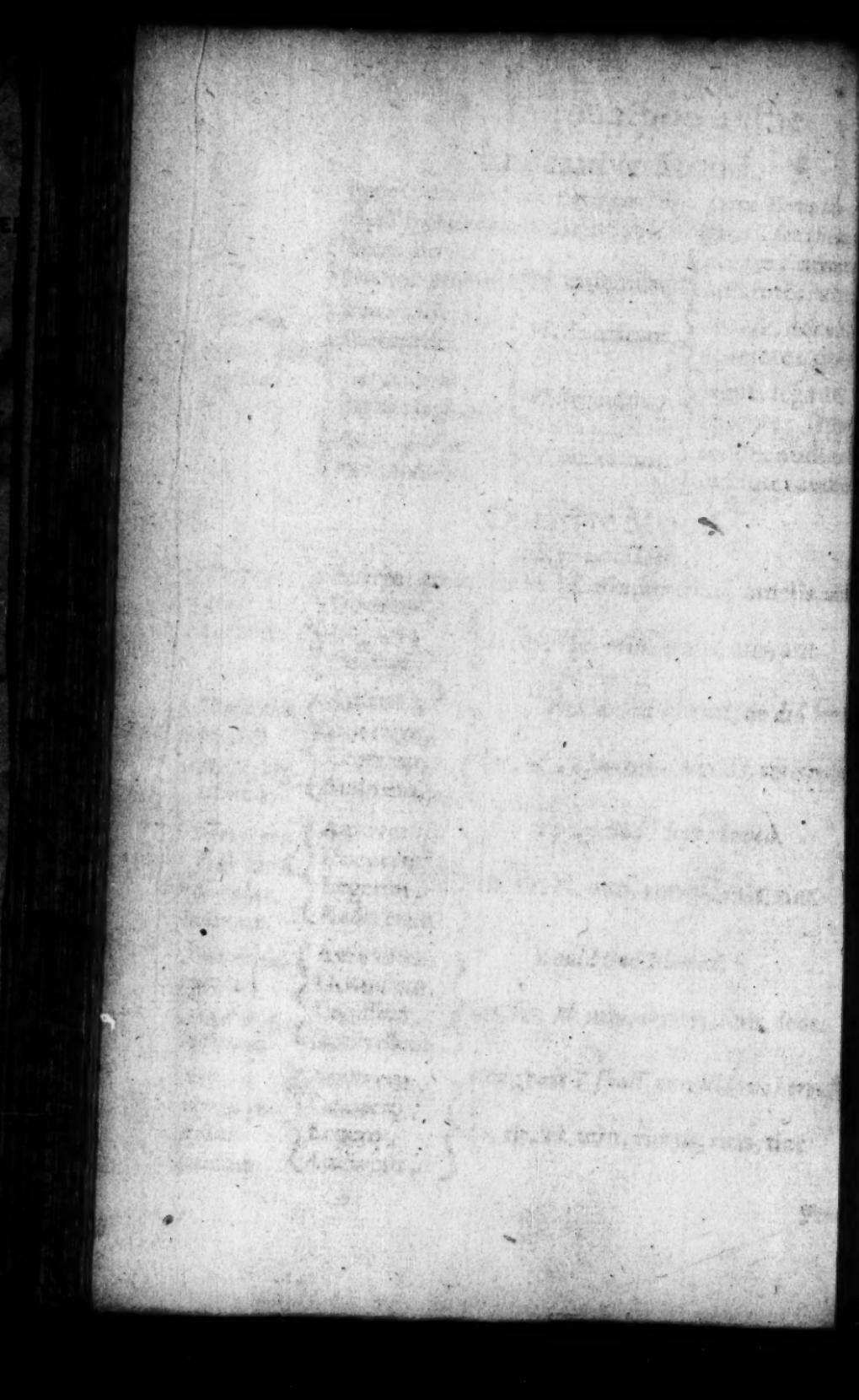
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Eight parts of Speech.

Potential Mood.

I may or can love.

	Amen, ames, amet.	Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.
ng.	Doceam,	
	Legam,	{as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.
	Audiam,	

m-	Amarem,	{ I might, would, should, ought or could
	Docarem,	(love.)
ng.	Legerem,	{es, ret. plur. remus, retis, rent.
	Audirem,	

er-	Amaverim,	{ I might, would, should or ought to
	Docuerim,	(have loved.)
se	Legerim,	{ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
r.	Audiverim,	

bilu-	Amavissem,	{ I might, would, should or ought to
	Docuissem,	(had loved.)
	Legisssem,	{ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.
g.	Audivissem,	

ing.	Amavero,	{ I may or can love hereafter.
	Docuero,	
	Legero,	{ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
	Audivero,	

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

ut.	Amem, ames, amet.	Plur. cum amemus, ametis, ament.
ing.	Doceam,	
um	Legam,	{as, at. Plur. cum amus, atis, ant.
	Audiam,	

Preter-

An Introduction of the

Preterimper- fect tense sin- gular.	<i>Cum</i>	Amarem , Docarem , Legerem , Audirem ,	<i>res, ret. Plu. Cū remus, rei</i>	When I loved or did love.
Preterperfect sense singul.	<i>Cum</i>	Amaverim , Docuerim , Legerim , Audiverim ,	<i>ris, rit. Pl. cū rimus, ritis,</i>	When I have loved.
Preterpluper. sense singul.	<i>Cum</i>	Amavissem , Docuissem , Legissem , Audivissem ,	<i>ses, set. Pl. cū semus, se</i>	When I had loved.
Future sense singular.	<i>Cum</i>	Amavero , Docuero , Legero , Audivero ,	<i>ris, rit. Pl. cū rimus, ritis,</i>	When I shall or will love.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimper- fect tense.		Amare , Docere , Legere , Audire ,	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.
Preterperfect & Preterplu- perfect tense.		Amavisse , Docuisse , Legisse , Audivisse ,	To have or had	Loved. Caught. Read. Heard.
Future tense.		Amaturum , Docturum , Lecturum , Auditurum ,	To	love. teach. read. hear.
Gerundi.		Amandi , of loving. Docendi , of teaching. Legendi , of reading. Audiendi , of hearing.	do, in loving. do, in teaching. do, in reading. do, in hearing.	dum, to l dum, to t dum, to r dum, to h

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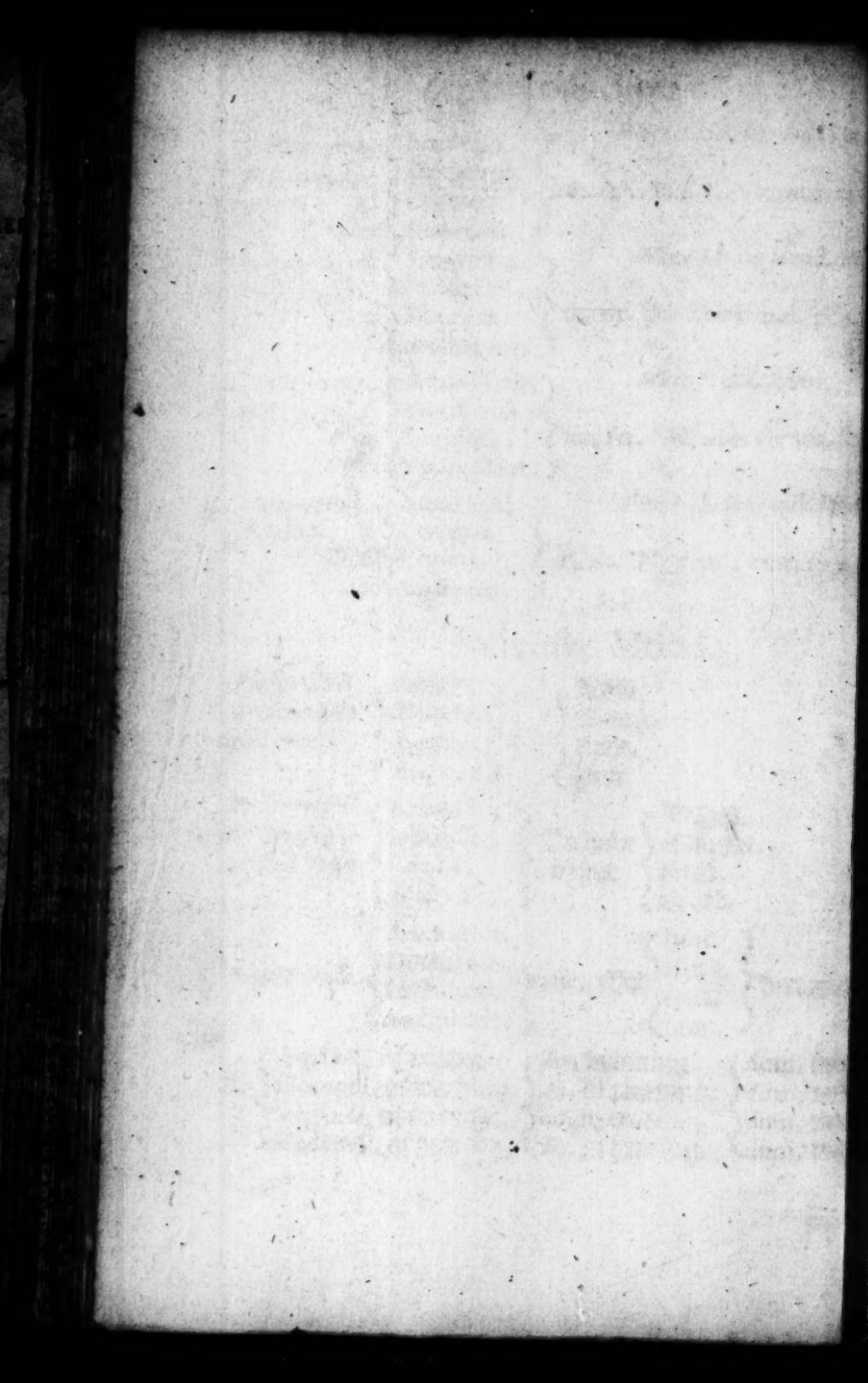
to l

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S



Eight parts of Speech.

Amatum,	labe.	Amatu,	lobed.
Doctum,	teach.	Doctu,	taught.
Lectum,	read.	Lectu,	read.
Auditum,	hear.	Auditu,	heard.
principle e present	Amans, laking.		
	Docens, teaching.		
	Legens, reading.		
	Audiens, hearing.		

partic. of the first tense,	Amaturus, to lobe or about to lobe.
	Docturus, to teach or about to teach.
	Lecturus, to read or about to read.
	Auditurus, to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wise following.

Sum, es, fuī, esse, futurus. To be.

Indicative Mood.

sens tense singular.	S um, I am: es, est. Plural. Suimus, eritis,
terimper- tense sing.	Eram; I was: eras, erat. Plural. eramus,
terperfect se singul.	eratis, erant.
terpluper- tense sing.	Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. Plural. fuimus,
ture tense singular.	fuistis, fuērunt vel fuēre.
	Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. Pluraliter,
	fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
	Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. Pluraliter,
	erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

An Introduction of the

Imperative Mood.

Pres.	Sis,	Sim,	Sit	Sitis,	Sint,
tense	Es,	Essem,	Esse,	Essemus,	Esset,
singu.	Esso.	Essemus,	Esse,	Essemus,	Esset.

Plur.

Simus,

Estis,

Suntis,

Sunt,

Sunt.

Optative Mood.

Present tense.	Sim, I pray God I be: Sis, sit. Plur. utinam simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperf.	Essem. Would God I went: esses, esset. utinam essemus, essetis, essent.
Present tense sing. uti.	Fuerim, I pray God I have been: fuerit. Plur. utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluper.	Fuisse, Would God I had been: fuisse, isset. Plur. utin. fuissimus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense singul. utin.	Fuero. God grant I be hereafter: fueris, erit. Plur. utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

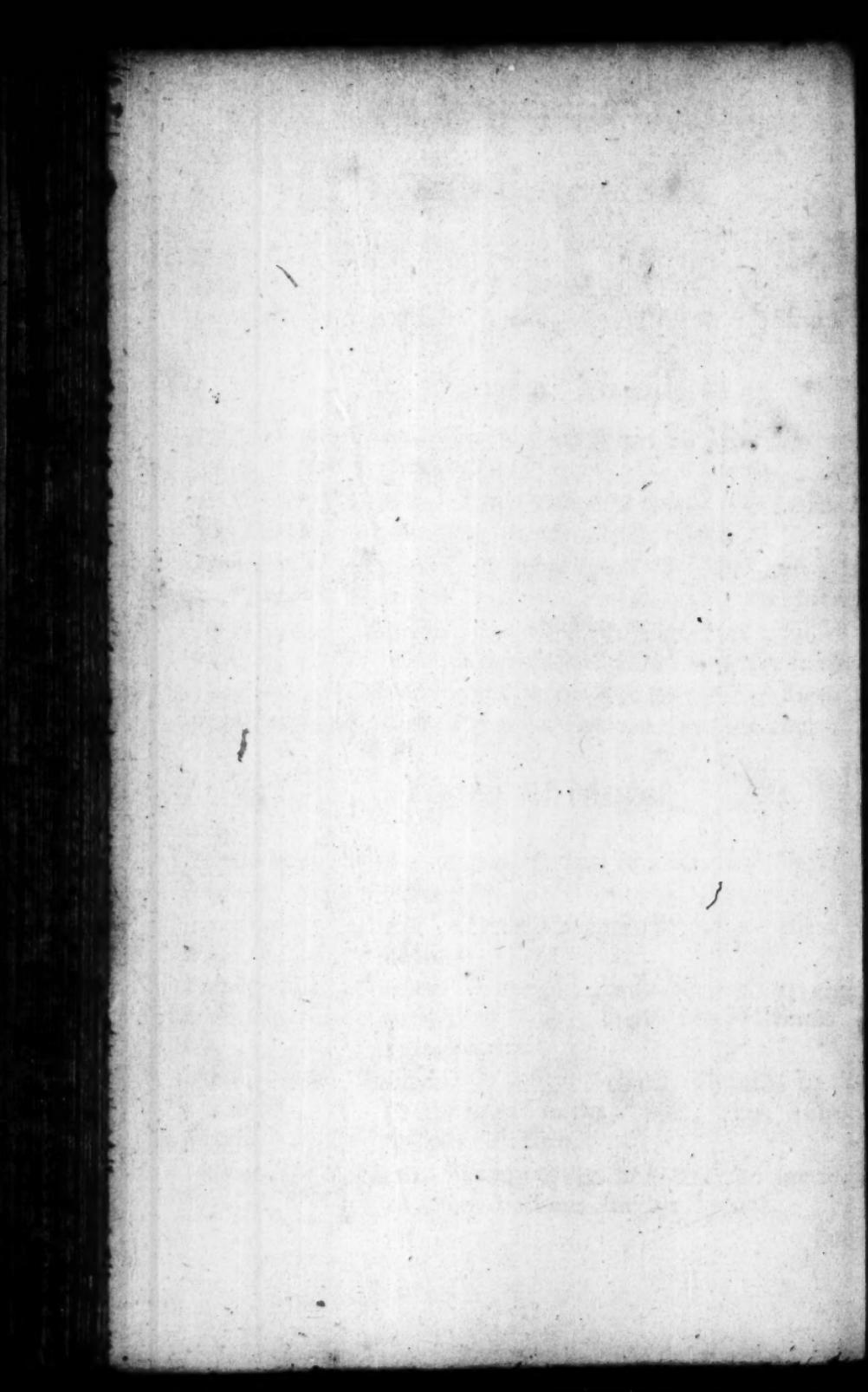
Potential Mood.

Present tense singular.	Sim, I may or can be: sis, sit. Plur. simitis, sint.
Preterimperf. tense singul.	Essem. I might or could be: esses, esset. utinam essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperfect tense singular.	Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought have been: fueris, fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense singular.	Fuisse, I might, could, should, or ought had been: fuisse, fuisset. Plur. fuissimus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense singular.	Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, erit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subj.

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Eight parts of Speech.

Subjunctive Mood.

sent tense	Sim,	When I am:	sis, sit.	Plural.	Cum simus,
ul. Cūm	{	sitis, sint.			
erimper-					
tense	Essem,	When I was:	esses, esset.	Plur.	cum
ul. Cūm	{	essemus, essetis, essent.			
terperf.	Fuerim,	When I have been:	fueris, fuerit.		
se singul.	{	Plur. cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.			
cum					
eropluper.	Fuissēm,	When I had been:	fuisses, fuisset.		
tense fin.	{	Plur. cum fuissēmus, fuissetis, fuissent.			
cum					
ure tense	Fuero,	When I shall or will be:	fueris, fuerit.		
ul. cum	{	Plur. cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.			

Infinitive mood.

sent and		Preterperfect		To have
erimper-	Esse, To be	{ and preterplu-	Fuisse,	{ or had
tense.	{	perfect sense.	{	been.
we sense.	{ Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.			

Verbs in *or* of the four Conjugations be
declined after these examples.

Mor, amāris vel amāre, amatus sum vel fui, amāri, amatu-
tus, amandus. *To be loved.*

ceor, docēris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus,
ocendus. *To be taught.*

gor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, le-
gendus. *To be read.*

dior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiiri, auditus,
audiendus. *To be heard.*

An Introduction of the Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Present sense sing.	Amor, amāris vel amāre, amatur. Doceor, docēris vel docēre, doceatur. Legor, legēris vel legēre, legitur. Audior, audīris vel audire, auditur.	Plur. amores, docēres, legēres, audīres.
Preterim- perfect sense sin- gular.	Amabar, I was loved. Docebar, Legebar, baris vel bare, batur. Plur. bamini, bantur. Audiebar,	
Preterper- fect tense singular.	Amatus, I have been loved. Doctus, loved Lectus, sum vel Auditus, fui.	tus es vel fuisti, tus es fuit. Plur. ti sumus vel sumus, ti estis vel fuistis sunt, fuerunt vel fuerunt.
Preterplu- perf. tense singular.	Amatus, I had been loved. Doctus, eram vel fueram. Lectus, fueramus, ti eratis vel erat. Auditus, fueram, tis, ti erant vel fuerant.	tus eras vel fueras, tus eras vel fuerat. Plur. tieramus, ti eratis vel erant.
Future sense sing.	Amabor, I shall or will be loved. Docebō, beris vel berc, itur. Pl. bimur, imur. Legar, Audiar,	eris vel erē, etur, Pl. emur, emini.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Present tense</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Be thou loved.</i>	<i>Let him be loved.</i>	<i>Let us be loved.</i>	<i>Be ye loved.</i>	<i>Let them be loved.</i>
		<i>Amare, ametur,</i>	<i>Pl. ame-</i>	<i>Amamini, amentur,</i>		
		<i>amatōr: amatōr.</i>	<i>Pl. ame-</i>	<i>amaminor: amanor.</i>		
		<i>Docere, doceatur,</i>	<i>Pl. docea-</i>	<i>Docemini, doceantur,</i>		
		<i>docētōr: docētōr.</i>	<i>Pl. doce-</i>	<i>docemīnōr: docēntōr.</i>		
		<i>Legere, legatur,</i>	<i>Pl. lega-</i>	<i>Legimini, legantur,</i>		
		<i>legitōr: legitōr.</i>	<i>Pl. lega-</i>	<i>legimīnōr: leguntōr.</i>		
		<i>Audire, audiatur;</i>	<i>Pl. audia-</i>	<i>Audimini, audiantur,</i>		
		<i>auditōr: auditor,</i>	<i>Pl. audia-</i>	<i>audimīnōr: audiuntōr.</i>		

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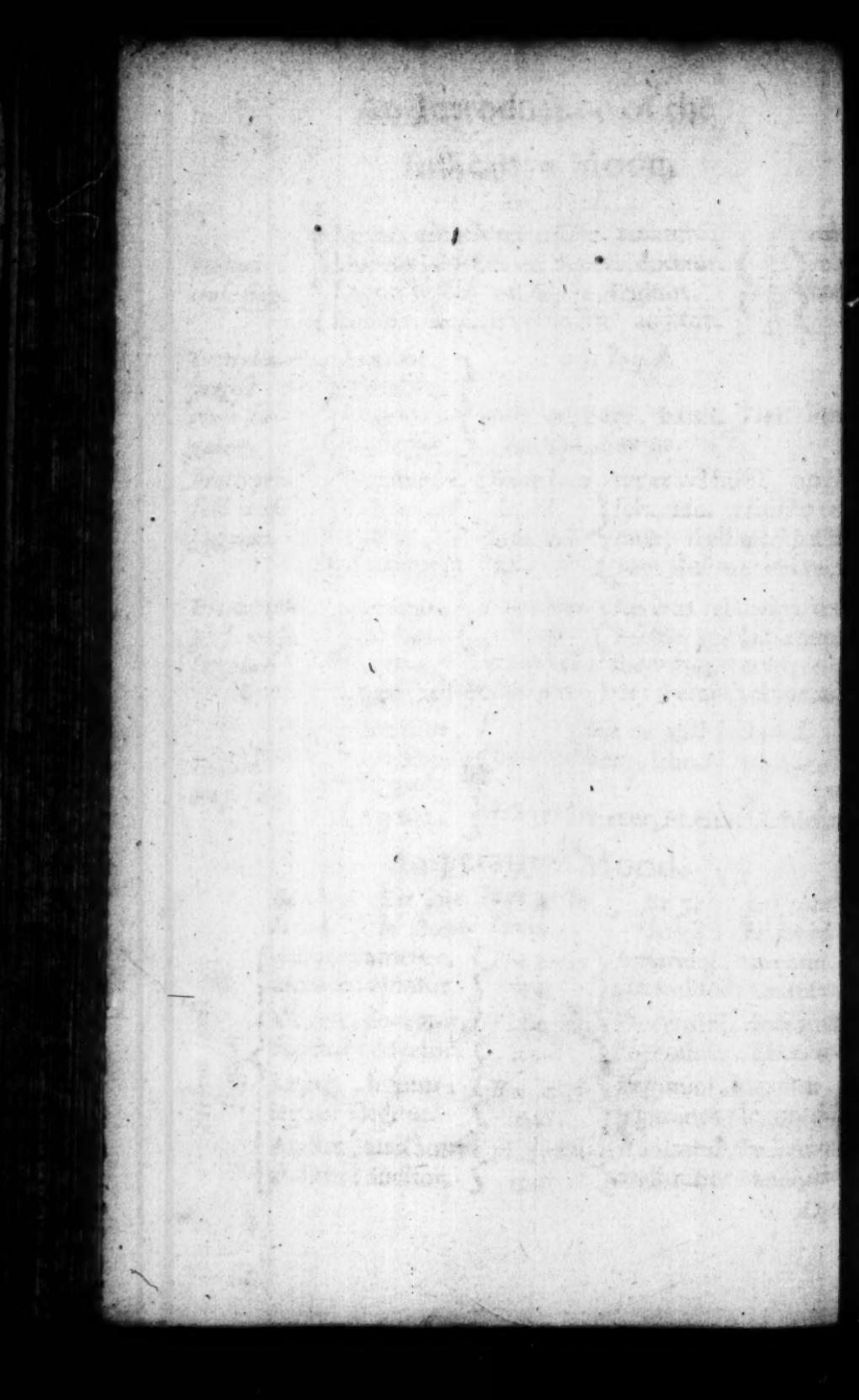
ntur,

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Opt



Eight parts of Speech.

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

sent	Amer,	ēris, vel ēre, ētur.	Plur. uti. ēmur, ēmini, entur.
se sin-	Docear,		
ys	Lēgar,	caris vel arc, atur.	Plur. uti. amur, amini,
nam	Audiar,		(amur)
terim-	Amarer,		
fect ten.	Docerer,		
ular,	Legerer,	reris vel scere, retur.	Pl. uti. remur, remini,
utinam	Audiret,		(rentur)

I pray God I have been loved.

terper-	Amatus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis yel fueris, tussit yel	
tense	Doctus,	fuerit. Plur. utinam ti sisimus vel fueri-	
ular,	Lectus,	mus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fue-	
utinam	Auditus,	rint.	

Would God I had been loved.

terplu-	Amatus,	essem vel fuisset, tus eses vel fuisses, tus	
fect tense	Doctus,	cisset vel fuisset. Plur. utinam ti esse-	
ular,	Lectus,	mus vel fuissimus, ti essetis yelsuissetis,	
utinam	Auditus,	ti essent vel fuissent.	

God grant I be loved hereafter.

ure	Amatus,	ero vel fuerero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit	
ē singu-	Doctus,	vel fuerit. Plur. utinam ti erimus vel	
tr,	Lectus,	fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt	
utinam	Auditus,	vel fuerint.	

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

sent	Amer,	ēris vel ēre, ētur. Plur. uti. ēmur, ēmini, entur.	
se sin-	Docear,		
ys	Lēgar,	caris vel arc, atur. Plur. amur, amini, antur.	
nam	Audiar,		

An Introduction of the

<i>Preterim perfect sense sin- gular.</i>	<i>Amarer,</i>	<i>i would, fshould, or ought to be lo-</i>
	<i>Docerer,</i>	
	<i>Legerer,</i>	<i>teris vel rere, retur. Plu. remur, remi-</i>
	<i>Audiret,</i>	<i>(rem)</i>

Preter- perfect tense sin- gular.	{ Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tu vel fuerit. Plu. ti simus vel fuerim ti sint vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
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Preterplus erfect sense sin- gular.	Amatus,	essem vel fuisset, tus essem vel fuisset,
	Doctus,	esset vel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus vel
	Lectus,	issemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti es-
	Auditus,	vel fuissent.

<i>Future sense sin- gular.</i>	{ <i>Amatus,</i> <i>Doctus,</i> <i>Lectus,</i> <i>Auditus,</i>	<i>ero vel fueris, tu esis vel fueris, tu vel fuerit. plu. ti eritis vel fueris ti eritis vel fueritis, si erunt vel fuer-</i>
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Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

<i>prefens</i>	<i>Amer, éris vel ère, ètur. Plu. cùm èmur, èmini, è</i>
<i>tense sin-</i>	<i>Doccar,</i>
<i>gular.</i>	<i>Legar,</i>
	<i>aris vel arc, atur. Plu. cùm amur, an</i>
<i>Cùm</i>	<i>Audiar,</i>

<i>Preterim-</i>	{	<i>Amarer,</i>	When I was loved.
<i>Perfect ten.</i>		<i>Docerer,</i>	
<i>singular.</i>	{	<i>Legerer,</i>	<i>rēris vel rēre, retur. Plu. cūm rēm</i>
<i>Cùm</i>		<i>Audirer,</i>	<i>(rēmini, re-</i>

When I have been loved.

*Preterperfec-
tum tense
singular.* { Amatus, sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, m
Doctus, vel fuerit, Plu, cum ti sitimus vel fueris
Lectus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Cum { Auditus,

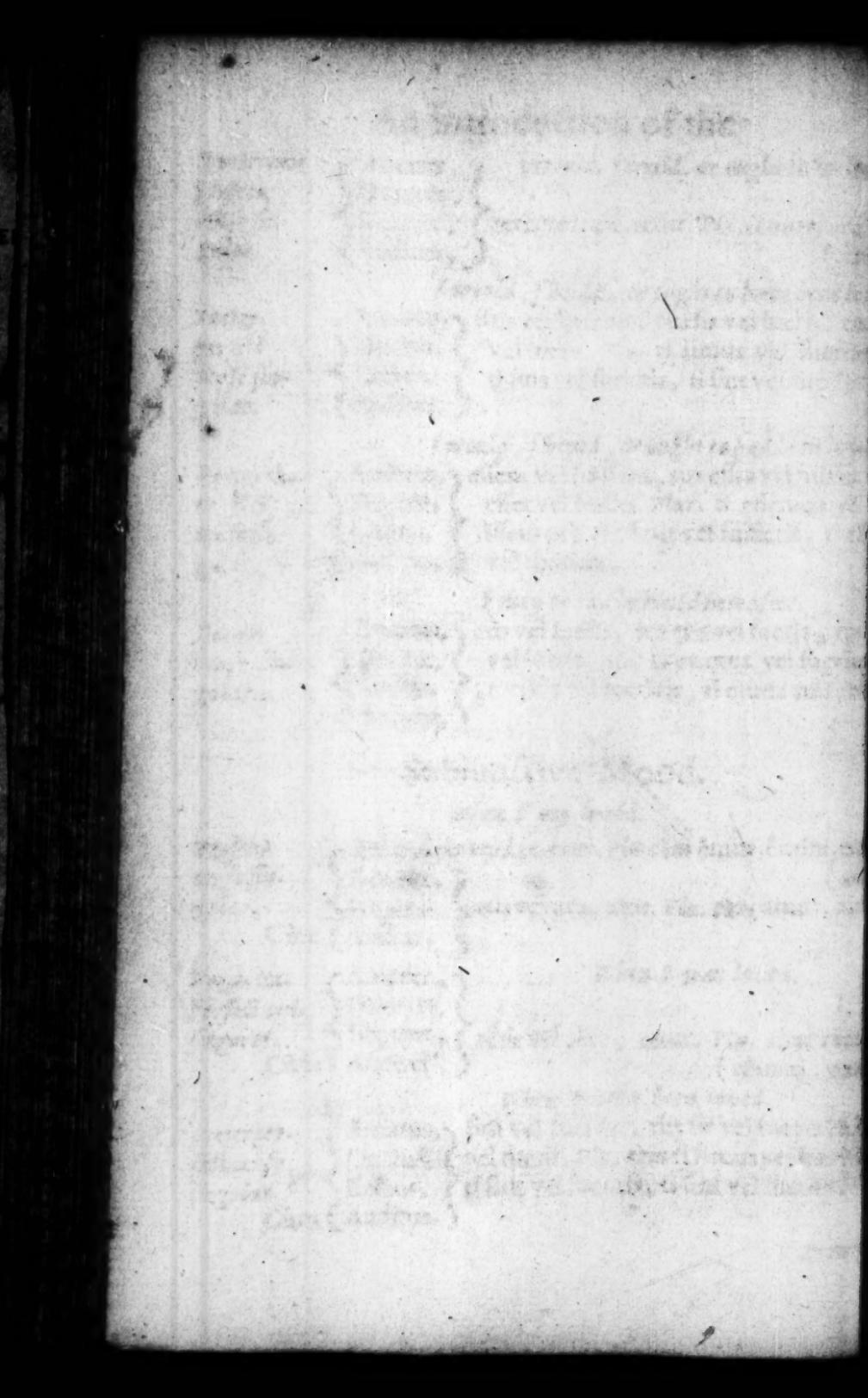
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Eight parts of Speech.

When I had been loved.

et erplu- fēd ten.	Amatus ,	essem vel fuisset ,	tus essem vel fuisses ,
	Doctus ,	tus esset vel fuisset .	Plur. cum ti esse- cular .
	Lectus ,	mus vel fuissimus ,	ti essetis vel fuissetis ,
Cum	Auditus ,	ti essent vel fuissent .	

ture	Amatus ,	When I shall or will be loved .
se fin-	Doctus ,	ero vel fuero , tus eris vel fueris , tus erit
ar .	Lectus ,	vel fuerit , p . cum ti erimus vel fuerimus ,
Cum	Auditus ,	ti eritis vel fueritis , ti erunt vel fuerint .

Infinitive Mood.

sent	Amari ,	To love .
d Pre-	Doceri ,	Taught .
imper-	Legi ,	To be Read .
atense .	Audiri ,	Heard .

eterperf.	Amatum ,	To have or had been loved .
use and	Doctum ,	
eterplu-	Lectum ,	esse vel fuisse .
rf tense .	Auditum ,	

ture	Amatum iri , vel amandum esse ,	To be loved .
use .	Doctum iri , vel docendum esse ,	taught .
	Lectum iri , vel legendum esse ,	read .
	Auditum iri , vel audiendum esse ,	heard .

participle	Amatus ,	Loved .
of the pre-	Doctus ,	Taught .
perfect	Lectus ,	Read .
use .	Auditus ,	Heard .

participle	Amandus ,	Loved .
use Fu-	Docendus ,	To be Caught .
re in	Legendus ,	Read .
Dus .	Audiendus ,	Heard .

An Introduction of the

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule

which are declined and formed,

in manner following.

Possuum, potes, potui, posse, potens: **To** man
Volo, vis, volui, vulte: volendi, volendo, vol-
dum: lupinis caret: volens: **To** will, oꝝ to be willing,
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo,
lendum: lupinis caret: nolens: **To** will oꝝ to be
willing.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo,
lendum: lupinis caret: malens: **To** have rather
to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edit, edere vel esse: edendi, eden-
dendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esurus
esturus: **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciens
To be made oꝝ to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendu-
latum, latu: ferens, latus: **To bear oꝝ suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri; la-
terendum: **To be born or suffered.**

Indicative mood.

Possuum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.
Malo, mavis, mavult. (est.)
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre,
fertur.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fits, fuit.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, ferimur.

Preteritum

Present tense singular.

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Eight parts of Speech.

Poteram,			
Volebam,			
Nolebam,			
Malebam,	as, at.	Plural.	amus, atis, ant,
Edebam,			
Fiebam,			
Ferebam,			(bantur.

Ferebar, bars vel bare, batur. Plu. bamur, bamini,

Potui,	Malui,		
Volui,	Edi,	isti, it.	Plu. imus, issis, erunt vel
Nolui,	Tuli,		
Factus	sum vel fui,	tus es vel fuisti,	tus est vel fuit.
Latus	Plur. ti sumus vel suimus,	ti es sis vel fuistis,	
	ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.		

Potueram,	Malueram,		
Volueram,	Ederam,	ras, rat.	Pl. rauimus, ra-
Nolueram,	Tuleram,		(tis, rant.
Factus,	eram vel fueram,	tus eras vel fueras,	
Latus,	tus erat vel fuerat.	Plur. ti eramus	
	vel fueramus,	ti eratis vel fueratis,	
	ti erant vel fuerant.		

Potero, eris, erit.	Plur. poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam,	Edam,
Nolam,	Fiam,
Malam,	Feram,
Ferar, feretis vel ferere,	feretur.
feremini, ferentur.	Plural. feremur,

Possim, Volo, Malo, Habe no Imperative Mood.

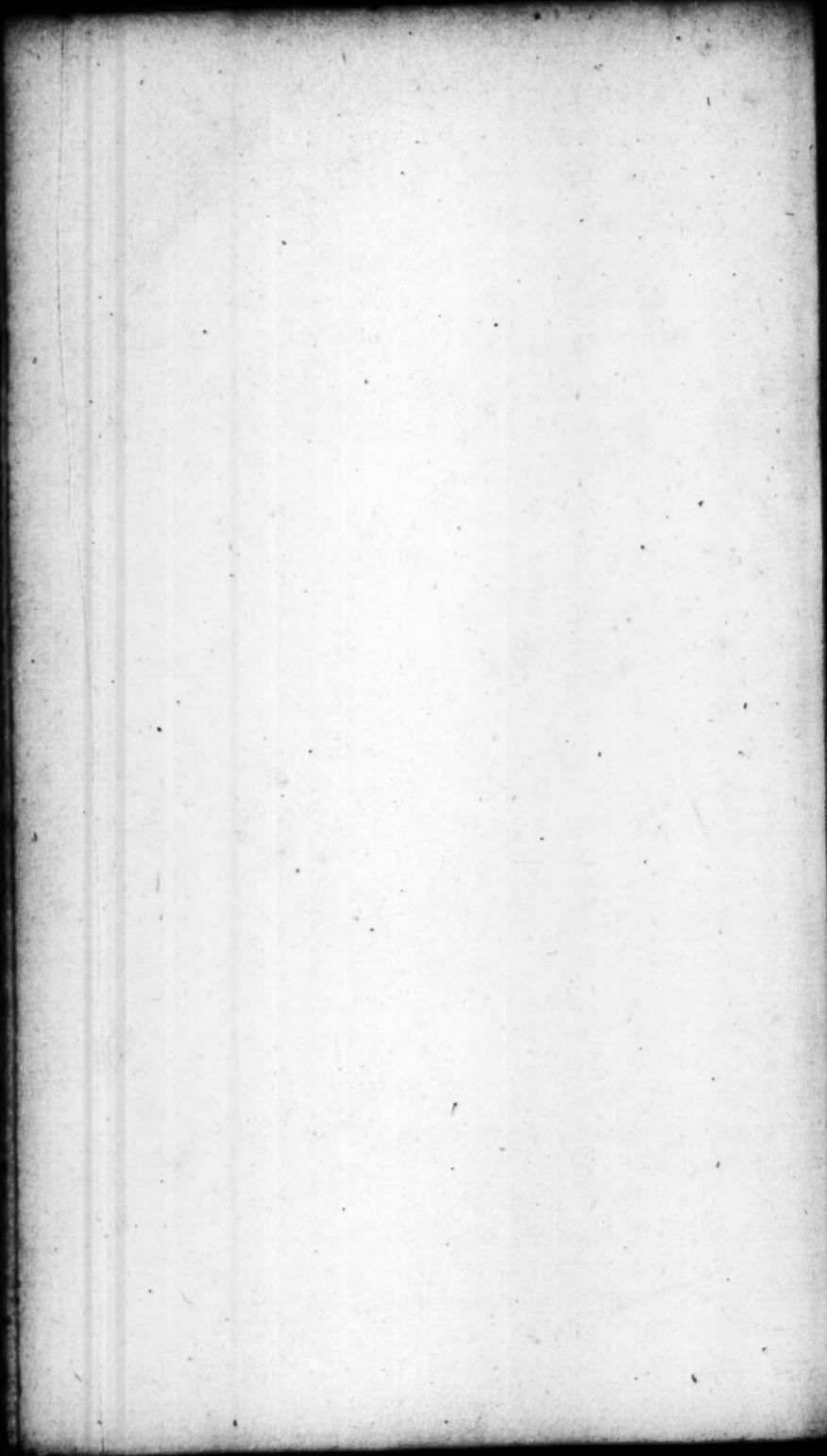
An Introduction of the Imperative Mood.

	Noli, nolito. Pluraliter. Nolite, nolitote.		
Present sense singular.	Es, esto, Edat, Ede, Edito : Fito tu : Fito : Fer, Ferto : Ferre, Fertor :	Edite, este, P. Edamus, Edite, Edite, Pl. Fiamus, Fite, Fitar, Ferat, Ferto : Ferimus, Ferte, Fertore : Feratur, Fertor : Pl. Fe. Ferimini, Faramur, Fericmini, Fericminor :	Edito, Este, Estote, Editote : Fite, Fitare : Ferte, Fertore : Ferimini, Fericminor :

Optative Mood.

Present sense sin- gular.	Possim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Utinam	Nolim, Malim, das, at. Feram,	is, it. Plur. utinam im- itis, int.
Preterim- perfect ten- sive singular.	Possem, Vellem, Nolleim, Mallem,	Ederem, vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem,	Plur. utinam em- etis, ent.
	Ferrer, roris vel rere, retur. P. ut. remur, remini, ren-		
	Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluctim,	Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim,	ris, tit. Pluraliter u- nam rimus, rin-
Preterper- fect tense singular.	Utinam	Factus, Latus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus vel fuerit. P. ut. ti simus vel fuerimus ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Preterplu- perfect tense singular.	Ponuisseim, Voluisseim, Noluisseim,	Maluisseim, Edisseim, Tulisseim,	ses, set. Plur. utina- mus, setis, sent.
Utinam	Factus, Latus,	esseim vel fuisseim, tus esses vel fuisses tus esset vel fuisset. Plur. uti. es- sus vel fuissimus, ti essetis vel fu- issetis, ti essent vel fuissent.	

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Eight parts of Speech.

Potuero,	Maluero,	ris, rit.	<i>Plur. ultinam</i>
Voluero,	Edero,	rimus, ritis, rint.	
Noluero,	Tulero,		
Utinam			
Factus,		ero vel fueris, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit	
Latus,		vel fuerit. <i>P. uti. ti crimus vel fuerimus,</i>	
		<i>ti critis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.</i>	

the Potential and the Subjunctive Mood be formed
the Optative in voice, and do differ only in significa-
tion and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Posse,	Potuisse,
Velle,	Voluisse.
Nolle,	Noluisse.
Malle,	Maluisse.
Edere vel esse,	Edisse.
Ferre,	Tulisse.
Fieri,	Factum esse vel fuisse.
Ferriri,	Latum esse vel fuisse.
Esurum esse.	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
Laturum esse.	Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

and quo make ibam and quibam in the Pre-
imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and ibo
quibo in the future tense: and in all other moods
tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth
conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds.
andi, eundo, cundum. Quicundi, queundo, queundum.

of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterplu-
perfect tense, and the Future tense of the Opta-
mood, the Potential mood, and the Sub-
junctive mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the
Preterpluperf. tense of the Infinitive mood: as of
Amavi,

An Introduction of the

Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim, am
by changing i into e short: and Amavissim, am
keeping i still.

Imper- sonals.

I. Impersonals be declined throughout all
tenses in the boice of the third person
lat onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit,
verat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat,
bit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel
studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their En-
this sign *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It be-
not, non decet.

OF THE P A R T I C I P L

A. Participle is a part of speech, deriv-
a Verb, and taketh part of a Nom-
Gender, case and declension: and is
a Verb, as tense and signification
part of both, as number and figure.

Four
kinds
of parti-
ciples.

Present
tense.

The first
Future
in rūs.

Preter
tense.

There be four kinds of Particles: one
Present tense, another of the Preter tense
of the Future in rūs, and another of the
in dus.

A. Participle of the Present tense, hath
English ending in ing: as, Loving, and his
tin in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And
formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the
active Mood, by changing the last syllable in
as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxili-
auxiliars. Poteram, potens.

A participle of the Future in rūs beto-
to do, like the Infinitive mood of the
voice: as, Amaturus. To love or about to love.
it is formed of the latter Supine by putting
rūs: as, Doctu, docturus.

A Participle of the Preter tense hath his

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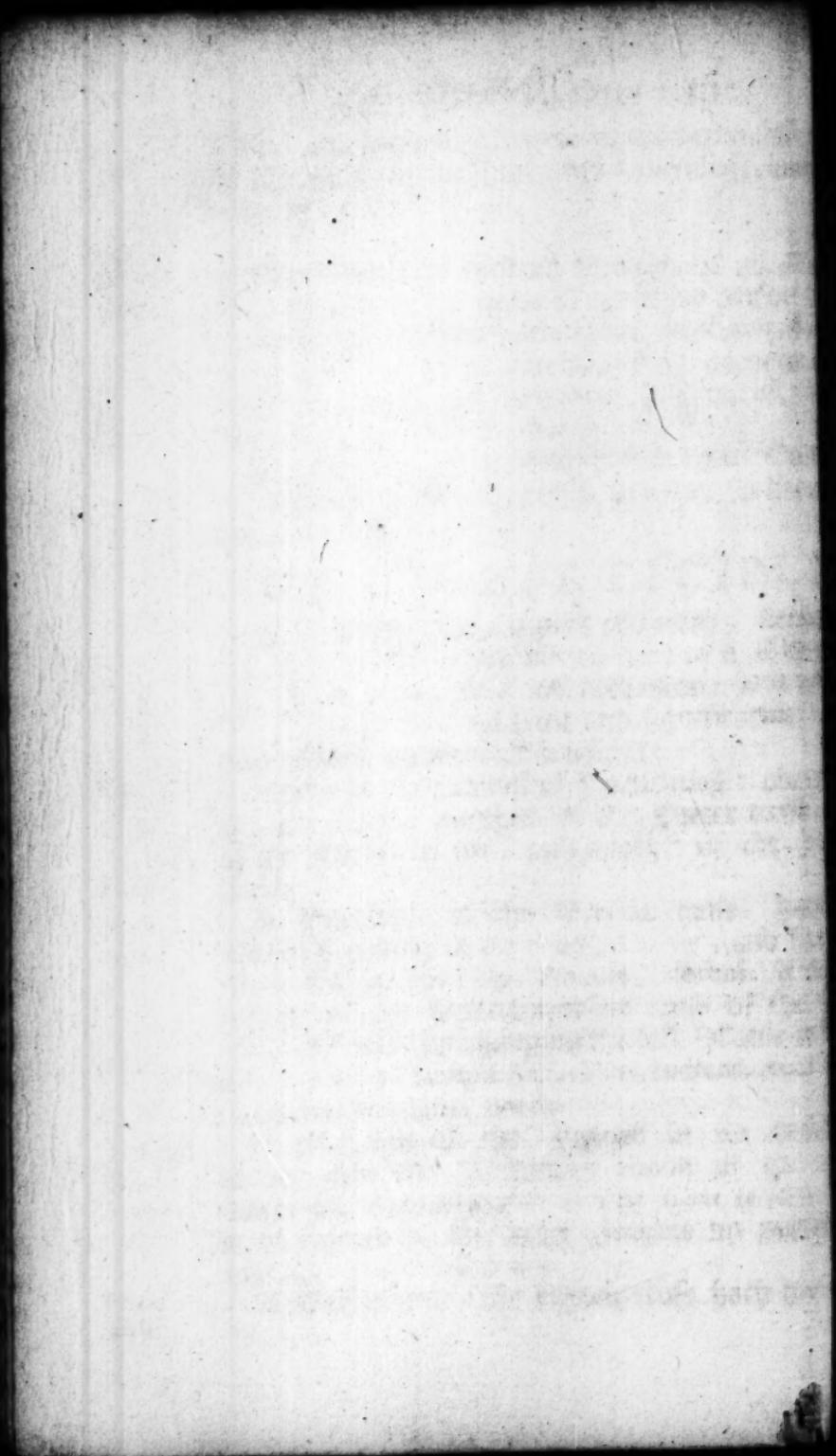
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Eight parts of Speech.

ending in d, s, or n; as, Loved, taught, slain:
Latin in us, sus, xus; as, Amatus, visus,
and one in us, as, Mortuus. And it is formed
the latter Supine, by putting to : as, Lectu,
except Mortuus.

The se.

Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth conditio.
ffer like the infinitive Mood of the Passive ture
: as, Amandus, to be loved. And it is formed of tense in
Genitive case of the Participle of the Pre- dus,
tense by changing sis unto dus: as, Amantis,
dus; Legentis, Legendus. And it is also found to
the signification of the Participle of the Pre-
tense: as, Legendis veteribus profici, in reading
authors thou dost profit.

Of an
of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which active
the Supines come two Participles, one of come
Present tense, and another of the Future in two par-
ticiples of Amo cometh Amans, amaturus; of Curro, ticiples.
ns, cursurus.

Of a pas.
Of a verb Passive whose Active hath the Su- five
come two Participles: one of the Preter come
and another of the Future tense in dus: as two.
nor cometh Amatus, amandus.

Of a de-
ponent come thre: Participles: Of a de-
of the present tense, one of the Preter tense, ponent three.
another of the Future in dus: as of Auxiliari
th auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliarius.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accu-
se case after him, it may form also a Partici-
pus: as of Loquor, Loquendus.

Of a verb Comitative come four Participles: Of a
largior comit largiens, largiturus, largius, lat- com-
mune
us.

Participles of the present tense be declined like
Adjectives of three Moods, as, Nomina-
tic, haec & hoc amans, Genitivo huius amantis, declined
o huic amanti, &c. like Ad-
Participles.

An Introduction of the

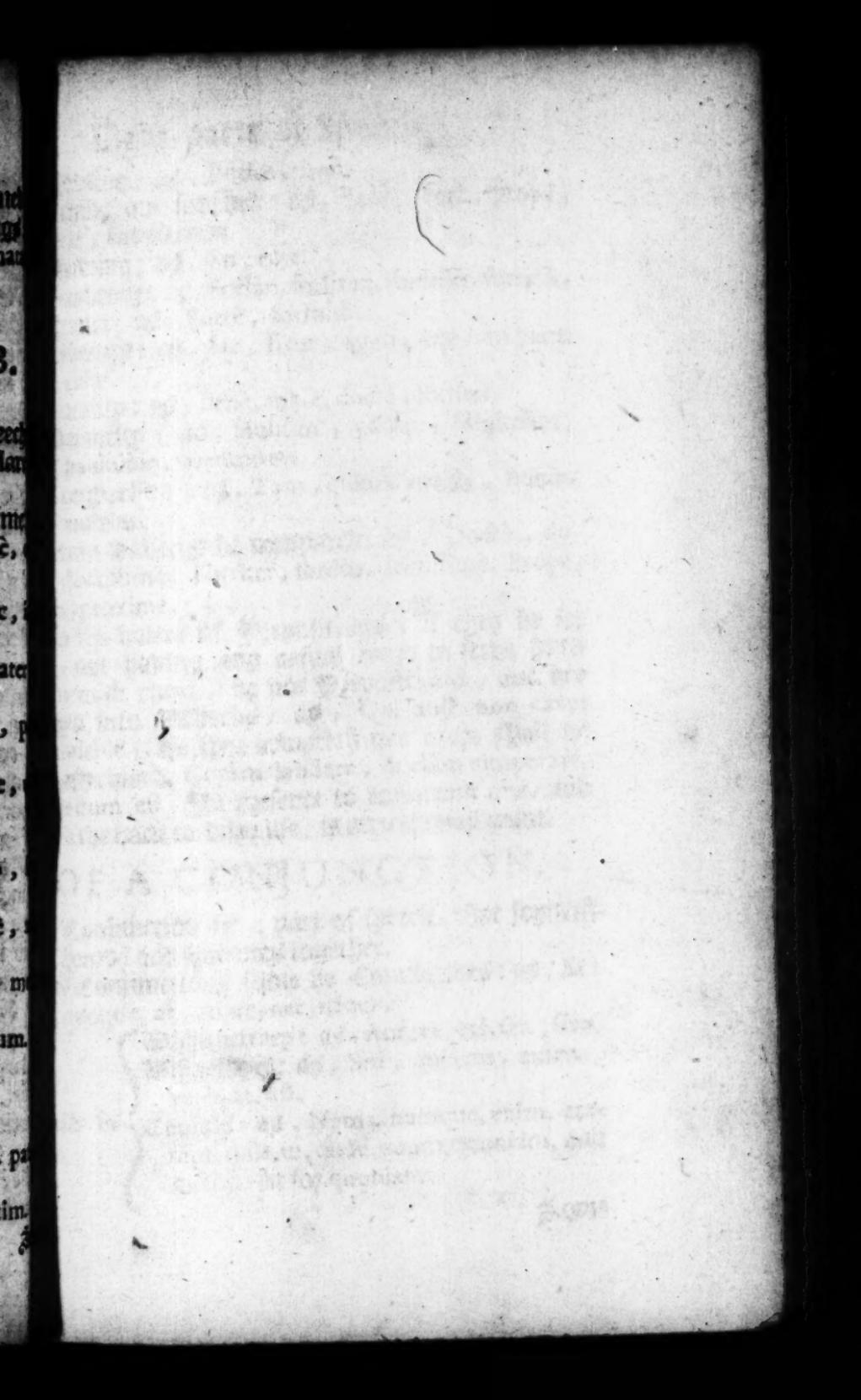
Participle^s of other tenses be declined
Adverbs of three tenses ending
Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, Amat-
um, Amandus, amanda, amandum.

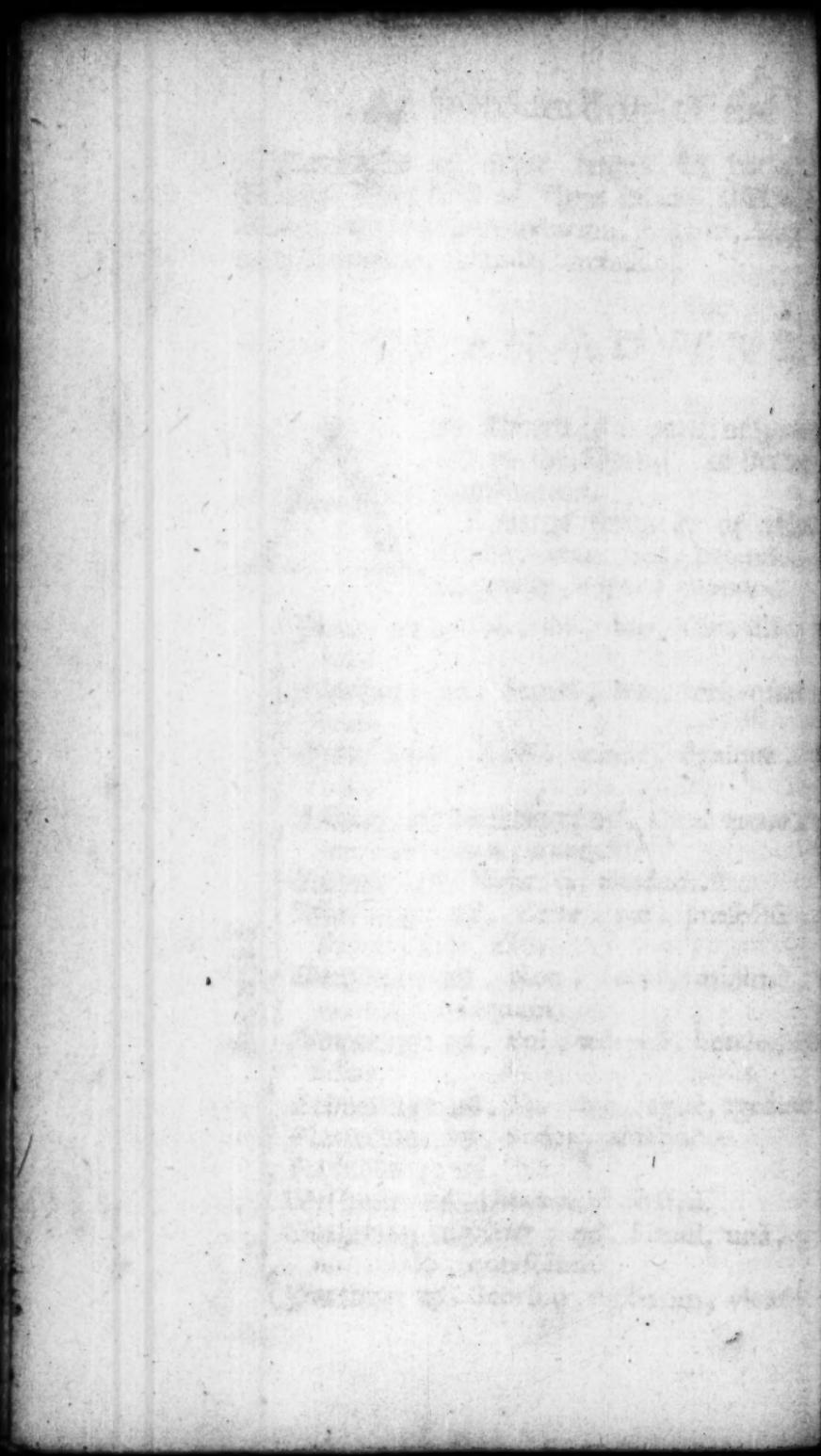
OF AN ADVERB.

A Adverb is a part of speech
added to the Verb, to declare
signification.

Adverbs some be of time
Hodiè, cras, heri, perendiè,
aliquando, nuper, quando.

Adverbs	Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, iste, illie, foris.
	Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quatu- rum.
	Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, p- mo.
	Asking, or doubting: as, Cur, quare, quorsum, num, nunquid.
	Calling: as, Heus, o, chodus.
	Affirming: as, Certè, næ, proscrito, scilicet, licet, esto.
	Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, quam, nequaquam.
	Smearing: as, Pol, zdepol, hercle, m- fidius.
	Exhorting: as, Eja, age, agitè, agedum.
	Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.
	Fozbidding: as, Nc.
	Wishing: as, Utinam, si, & si, b.
	Gathering together: as, Simul, una, pa- non modo, non solum.
	Parting: as, Scorsim, sigillatim, vicitim.





Eight parts of Speech.

Choosing: ag, Potius, Imo.

thing not finished: ag, Pend, scri, prop̄
vix, modo, non.

Helping: ag, En, ecce.

Doubting: ag, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.

Chance: ag, Forte, fortuito.

Likeness: ag, Sic, sicur, quasi, cœ, tanquam

velut.

Quality: ag, Benè, male, doct̄e, fortiter.

Quantity: ag, Multum, parum, Minimum,
paululum, plurimum.

Comparison: ag, Tam, quam, magis, minus,
maxime.

Certain Adverbs be compared: ag, Doct̄e, do-
doctissime. Fortiter, fortis, fortissime. Prop̄e,
et proxime.

To the voices of Prepositions, if they be set
not having any causal word to serve unto
d with them, be not Prepositions, but are
ged into Adverbs: ag, Qui ante non caver-
dolet, He that bewareth not afore shall be
afterward. Coram laudare, & claram vituperare,
nestum est, In presence to commend one, and
to the back to dispraise, is an un honest point.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

Conjunction is a part of speech, that joyneth
words and sentences together.

Conjunctions some be Copularives: ag, Et,
quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Disjunctives: ag, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.

Discretives: ag, Sed, quidem, autem,
vero, at, ast.

me be Causals: ag, Nam, namque, enim, etc.,
nisi, quis, ut, quod, quum, quoniam, and
quando sit for quoniam.

Soma

An Introduction of the

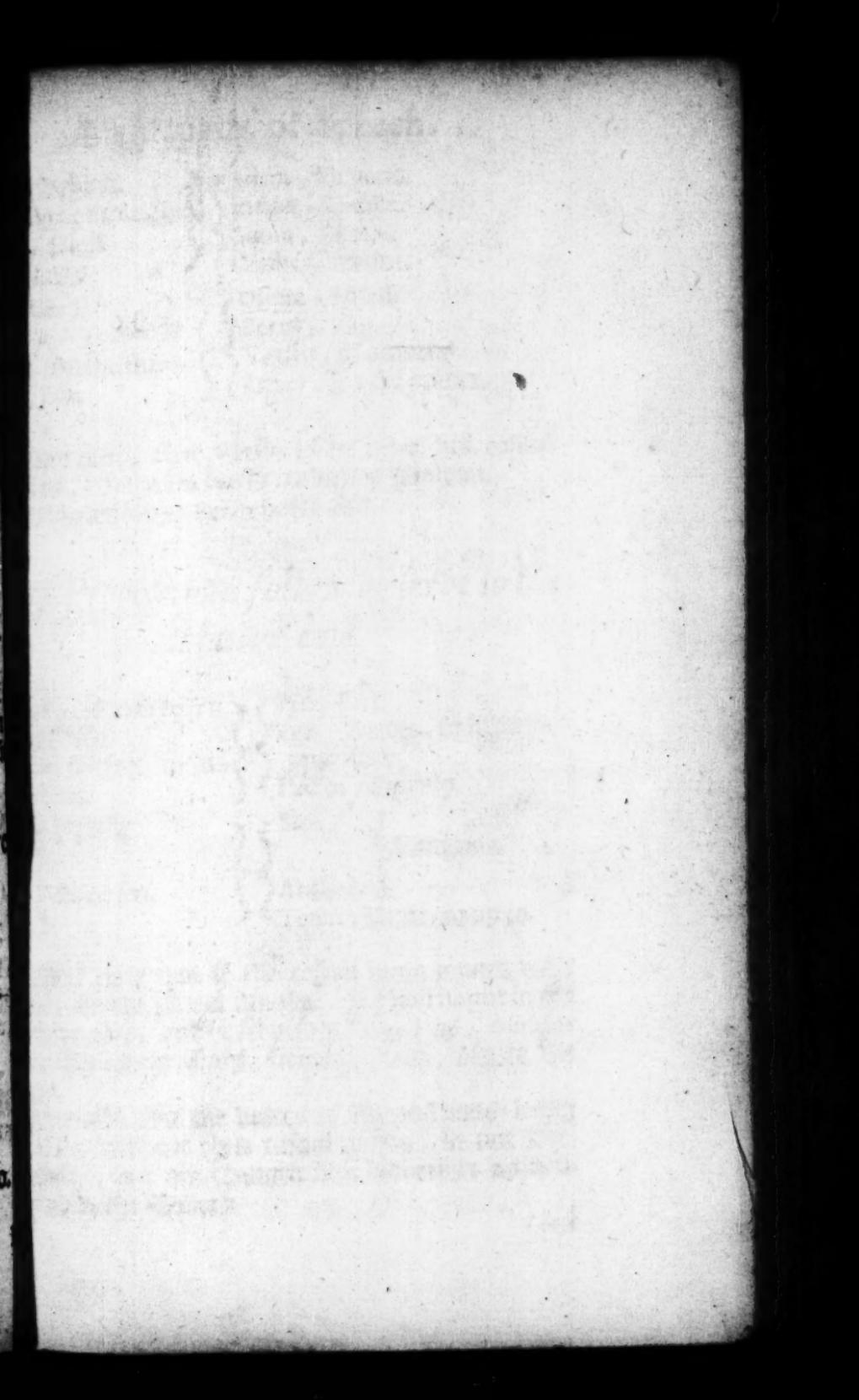
Some be	Conditionals: <i>as, Si, si, modo,</i> <i>dummodo.</i>
	Exceptives: <i>as, Ni, nisi, quin, ali-</i> <i>præterquam.</i>
	Interrogatives: <i>as, No, an,</i> <i>necne, anne, nonne.</i>
	Illatives: <i>as, Ergo, ideo, igitur,</i> <i>itaque, proin.</i>
	Adversatives: <i>as, Etsi, quanquam,</i> <i>vis, licet, etio.</i>
	Fieffitives to the same: <i>as, Tam-</i> <i>tamen.</i>
	Electives: <i>as, Quam, ac, atque.</i>
	Diminutives: <i>as, Saltēm, vel.</i>

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most
usuall set before other parts, either in
Position: *as, Ad patrem,* or else in Composi-
as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve
the Accusative case.

Ad. To.	Adversus.
Apud. At.	Against.
Ante. Before.	Adversum.
Cis, { On this	Extra, Without.
Citra, { side.	Intra, Within.
Circum, { About	Inter, Between.
Circa, { About	Infra, Beneath.
Contra, Against.	Juxta, Beside, or nigh to.
Erga, Colwards.	Ob, For.



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Eight parts of Speech.

Behind.	Ultra , Beyond.
On or through.	Præter , Beside.
High.	Supra , Above.
For.	Circiter , About.
lum,	Usque , Until.
Aster.	Secus , By.
On the fur- side.	Versus , Towards.
	Penes , In the power.

here note, that Versus is set after his casual
; as, Londinum versus, towards London.
o likewise may Penes be set also.

These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative case.

, abs, From or fro.	Pro , For.
, With.	Præ, Before, or in com-
m, Before, or in	parison.
presence.	Palam , Openly.
, Privily.	Sinc ,
Of or fro.	Without.
	Absque ,
	Tenus , Until, or up to.

Here note that if the casual word joined with us, be the plural number, it shall be put in the
nitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium
is. Up to the Ears. Cnatum tenus, Up to the
Eyes.

Note also that the voices of Prepositions being
alone without their casual words, be not Pre-
positions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is a-
said in the Adverb.

These

An Introduction of the
These Prepositions following ser
to both cases.

In with this sign **To**, to the Accusative case.
In urbem, Into the City. In without this sign
to the Ablative case: as, In te spes est, My
in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub judice lis est, The matter is before the Law.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION



A Interjection is a part of speech which beokeneth a sudden
sensation of the mind under an affect boire.

Some are of Mirth: as, ha,
vah:

Some are of sorrow: as, he,

bread: as, Atat.

Moorbelling: as, Papæ.

Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.

Shunning: as, Apage.

Brawling: as: Euge.

Scorning: as, Hui.

Cryclamation: as, Proh Deum atque hominem fidem.

Cursing: as, Væ, malum.

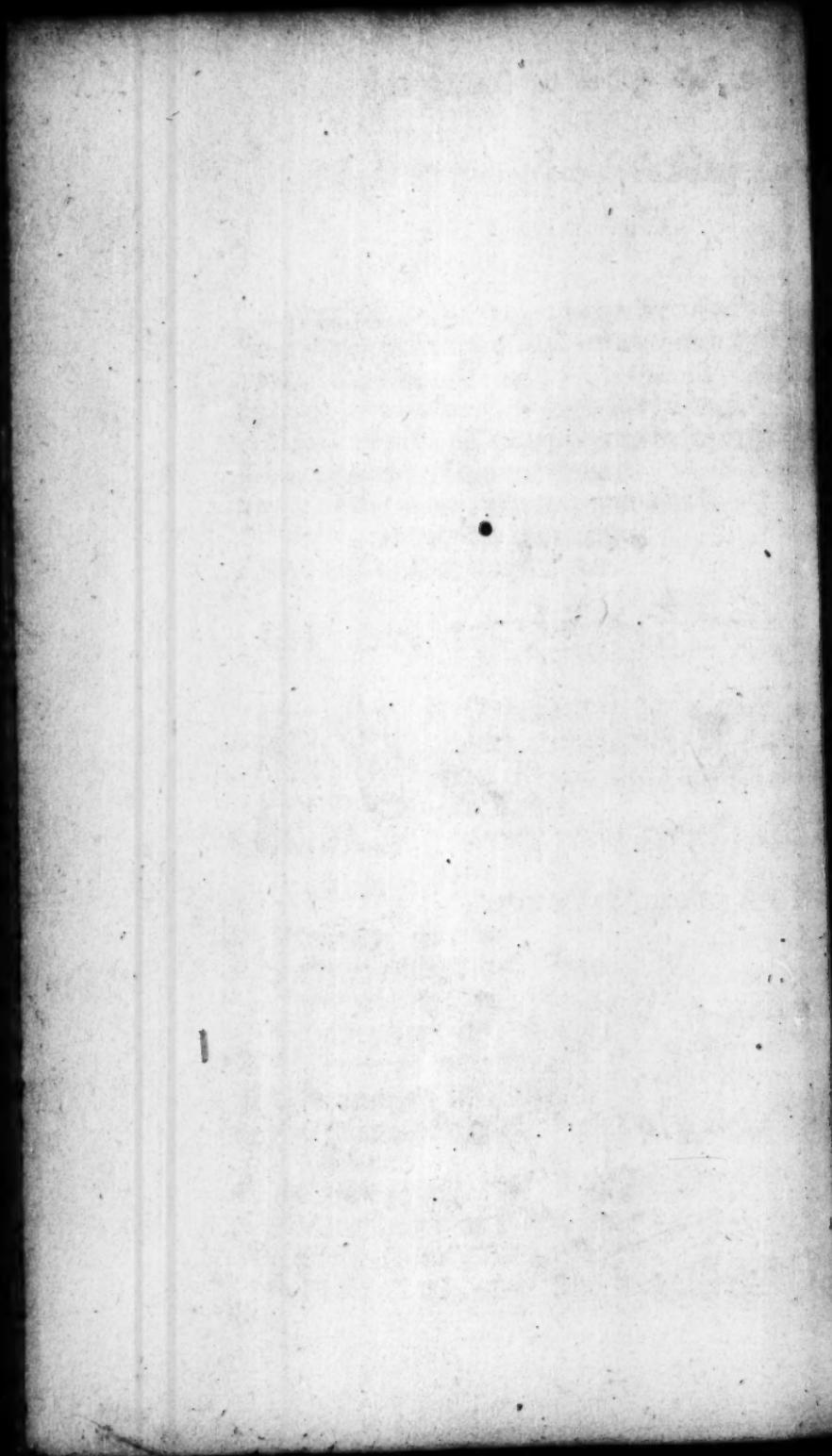
Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.

Calling: as, Echo, ho, io.

Silence: as, Au, And such others;

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THE CONCORDS

of Latin Speech.

Dez the due joyning of wordes in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latin speech there be three Concordes. The first between the Nominative case and the Verb: The second, between the Substantive and the adjective: The third, betwix the Antecedent and the relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latin, look out the Principal Verb. If there be more verbys than one in a sentence, the is the principal verb, except it be the infinitive v, or have before it a Relative: as, that, whom, wh, or a Conjunction: as, Or, that; cum, when; s; and such others.

When ye have found the verb, ask this question: ? or what? and the word that ans wereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the verb: but if it be a verb Impersonal, which will have Nominative case. And the Nominative shall, making and constraining Latin, be set before the verb, except a question be asked. and then the nominative is set after the verb, or after the signe before the verb: as, b Amas tu. Lovest thou? Vies a Rex? Dost the King come? Likewise if the verb be of the imperative mood: Amas tu. Love thou. b Amare nolle. Let him love. And sometime when this signe is or there comes before the English of the verb: as, b Est a liber

mous,

An Introduction of the

meus, It is my book. b Venit ad me a quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question whom? or what? made by the verb shall commonly by the Accusative case; except the verb properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: Si cupis a placere b magistro, utere b gentia, nec a lis tanti b celsator, utb calcaribus indiget. If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence and be not so slack, that thou shalt need fumis.

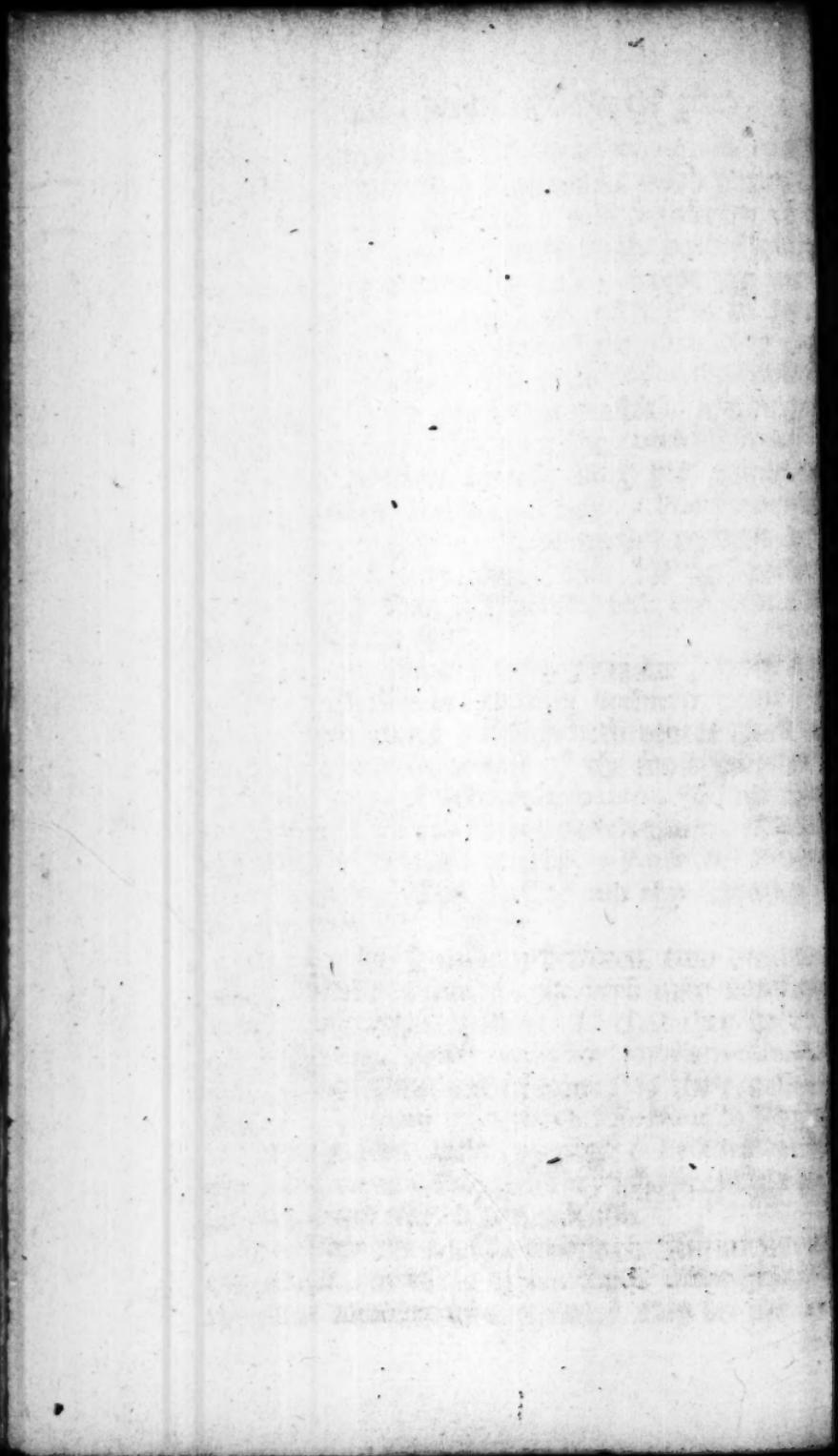
A Verb personal agreeth with his Nominal case in number and person: as, a Praeceptor b legavit vos verò b negligitis, The master readeth and regard not. Where note, that the first person moze worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural, which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, a Ego & tu b sumus in tuto, I and thou inseparably. a Tu & Pater b periclitamini, Thou thy Father are in jeopardy. a Pater & Praeceptor b accersunt te, Thy Father and thy Master sent for thee.

When a Verb cometh between two nominal cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both one person: as, Amantium & ira amoris a redintegrabat. The falling out of lovers is the renewing love. a Quid enim nisi a vota b superfluit? For it remaineth save only prayer? Pectora percussa pectus quoque a rebora b fiant, She stroke her heart and her breast turned into oak also.

Here note also that sometime the Infinitive mood of a Verb, or else a whole clause before going, else some member of a sentence may be the natural

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Eight parts of Speech.

the case to the verb: as, a Diluculo surgere, salutarium b est, *To rise betime in the morning, is* most wholesome thing in the world. a Multum e vita b est jucundissima, *To know much, is the* pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second concord.

When ye have an adjective, ask this question on who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to it. The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeeth with his substantive in case, gender and number: as, a Amicus b certus in a re b in-
teria cernitur, *A sure friend is tried in a doubtful* matter, a Homo b armatus, *A man armed.* a Ager
colendus, *A field to be tilled.* b Hic a vir, *With* his
an. b Mens a heros est, *An imp master.*

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine ore worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives singular having a conjunctive copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural, which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, a Rex
Regina b beati, *The King and Queen are blessed.*

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, ask this question who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that cometh before the relative, and is rehearsed against the relative.

The relative agreeeth with his antecedent in gender, number, and person: as, a Vir sapit b qui paucorum
orum, *That man is wise that readeth few
things or words.*

An Introduction of the

Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and shall be put in the neuter gender, and singular number: as, a In tempore veni, b quod omnium rectum primum, I came in season, which is the thing of all. But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be in the plural number: as, a Tu mulier dormis, a sapere potas, b quae ambo sunt corpori inimica, & sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this English *that* may be turned into English *which*, it is a relative; otherwise its conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod*, and in making Latin it may elegancy be put about by turning the Nominative case into the Relative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood: Gaudeo a quod tu bene b vales: Gaudeo b te b valere, I am glad that thou art in good health: Jubeo a ut tu b abeas: Jubeo a te b abire, I bid thou go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a Connection copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, a Imperium a dignitas b quae pertinet, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: as, and in such a case though the Substantives or Antecedents be of the masculine or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the Relative be put in the neuter gender: as, a arcus & a calami sunt b bona, The bow and arrows be good, a Arcus & a calami b que sunt, The bow and arrows which thou hast spoken.

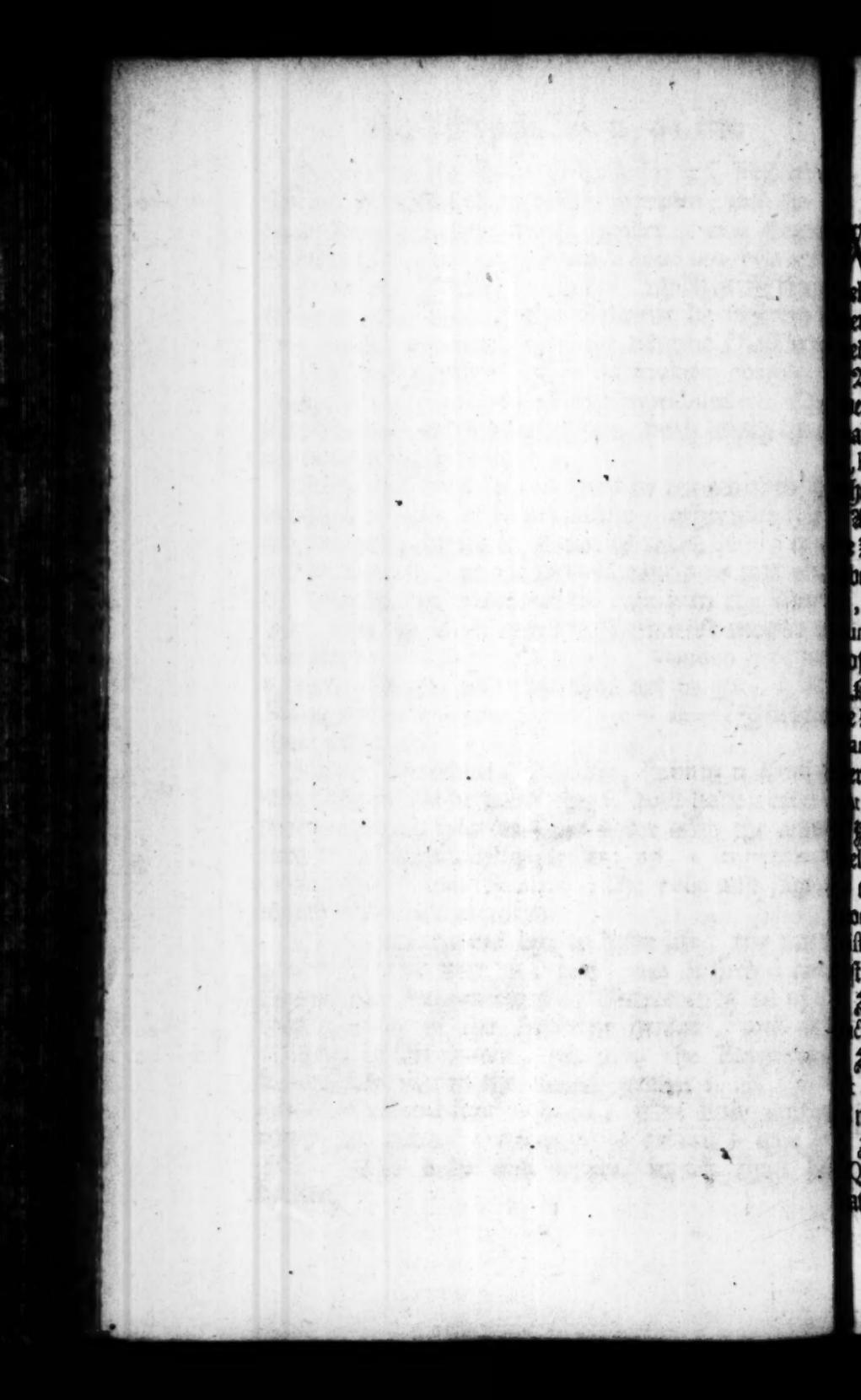
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Eight parts of Speech

The Case of the Relative.

Vhen there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the relative shall be the Nominative Case to the verb: as, Miser est a qui nummos b admiratur, Where is that person which is in love with money. But when there cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him: Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula castrum. Happy he whom other men's harms do make to beware. As the Relative may be the substantive case to Verb, so it may be the Substantive to the adjective that is jioned with, or that cometh after him: Divitias amare noli, a quod omnium eit b lordi dissum, Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.

of beggarly thing in the world.
Downs Interrogatives and Indefinites follow
Rule of the Relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis,
autus, quotus, &c. which however come before the
verb like as the Relative doth: as, Huius mihi, qualis
est! Talis erat, b qualem nunquam vidi.

Talis erat, quatenus nuncquam a vita
Est hereis to be understood and noted, that the
relative is not always governed of the Verb that
cometh before, but sometimes of the Infinitive
verb that cometh after the Verb: as, Quibus vo-
lenti me gratias agere, egi. What persons thou will
of me to thank, I have thanked. Quibus rebus a ad-

Sometime of a participle, as, b Quibus rebus a ad-
eetus fecisti? With what things indeed didst thou it?
Sometime of the Gerund; as, b Quæ nunc non
a narrandi locis. Which things at this present
no time to tell.

Sometime of the Preposition set before him? as.
Quem a in locum deductus sit, vides, Unto what
the matter is now brought thou seest.

An Introduction of the

Sometyme of the substantiue that it doth agree with : as , Senties b qui a vir sicem , Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am . Albeit in this manner speaking , qui is an indefinite , and not a relative.

Sometyme of a noun Partitive or Distributive : as , b Quarum rerum a utram minus velim , non possem existimare . Of the whiche two things whether I would with less will have , I cannot esteem.

Sometyme it is put in the Genitive case , by son of a Substantiue coming next after him : Ego illum non novi , b cuius a causa hoc incipis , I know him not for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometyme it is otherwise governed of a n. Substantiue : as , Omnia tibi dabuntur , b quia opus habes . All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometyme of an Adverb : as , b Ceterum viam procedam , nondum statui . Whom whether I go to meet with . I have not yet determined.

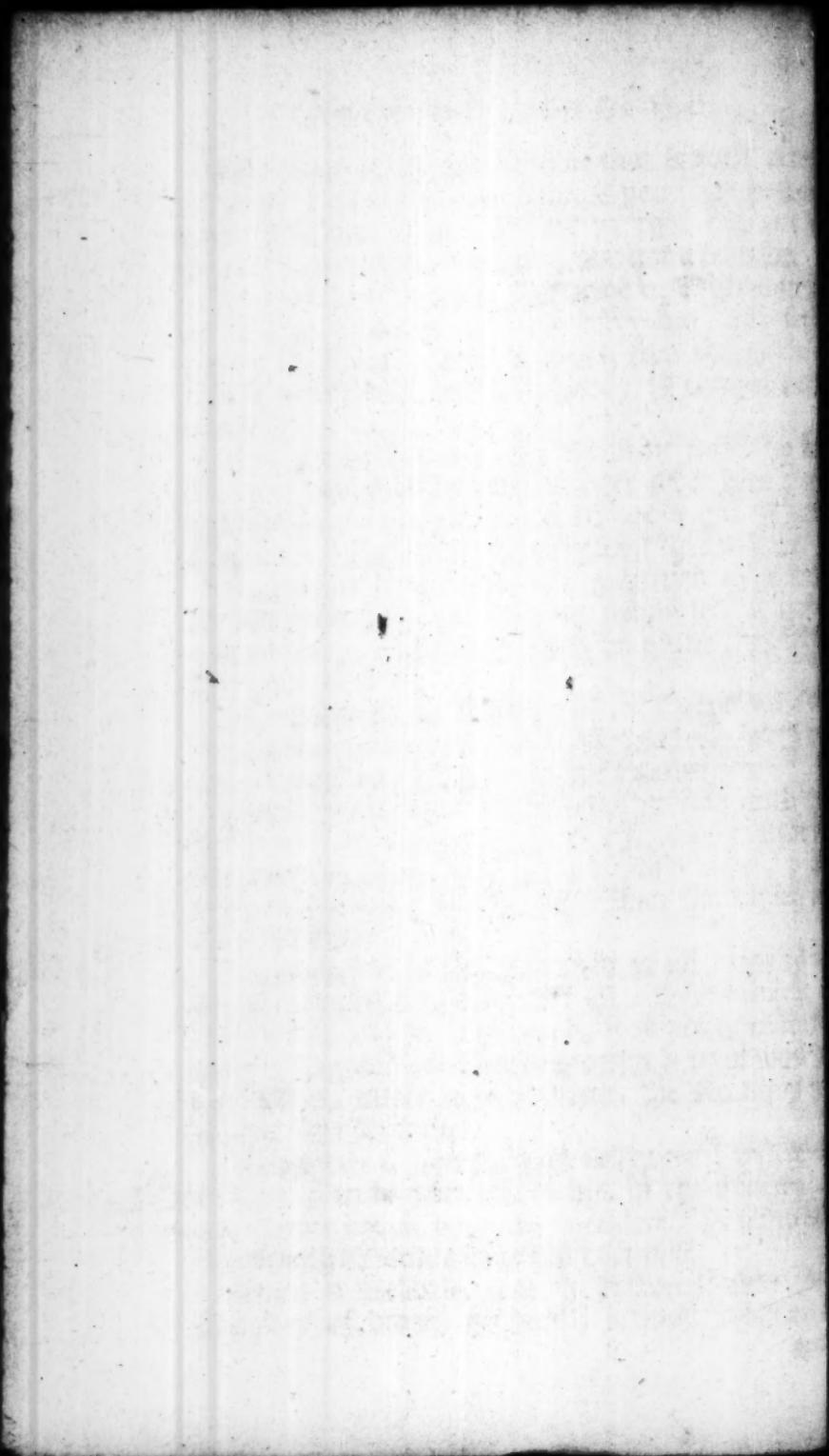
Sometyme it is put in the ablative case with sign than , and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him : as . Utere virtute , b nihil est a melius , Use virtue , than the which thing is better.

Sometyme it is not governed at all , but is in the ablative case absolute : as , Quantus erat Iulus Cesar , a b quo Imperatore , Romanii primum tanniam ingressi sunt . How worthy a man was Iulus Cesar , under whose conduct the Romans entered into Britain !

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done , it is put in the ablative case , Ferrum habuit b quo se a occidere . He had a hammer wherewith he would have slain himself.

When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of divers genders , it may indifferently

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Eight parts of Speech.

word with either of them: as, ^aAvis, ^bqua^rpasser appellatur; or Avis, qui ^bpasser appellatur, The bird which is called a sparrow. ^aea, though the Substantives be of divers numbers also: as, Estne ea Lutetia, ^bquam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Est ea Lutetia, ^bquos nos a Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nouns Substantives.

When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be in genitive case: as, a Facundia ^bCiceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. a Opus ^bVirgilii, The work of Virgil. a Amator ^bstudiorum, A lover of studies. Dogma ^bPlatonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as, a Pater meus ^aamicat me ^bpuerum, My Father being a man, loveth me a child.

When the English of this word res is put with an adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a Substantive: as, ^ab Multa me impediunt, many things have hindered me. Add being so put it may be the Substantive to an Adjective: as, a Paucis his ^bsimilia, A few things like unto these. Nonnulla ^bhujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone without a substantive, standeth for a substantive, and may have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantive: as, a Multum ^blucci, Much gain. a Quantum ^bnegotii? How much business? a Id ^boperis, That work.

Words importing judgment of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noun Substantive, or a verb Substantive, may be put in the Ablative case, or in the

An Introduction of the

genitive: as, a Puer b bonâ indole, or a Puer b boni
indolis, A child of a good towardness. a Puer b boni
ingenii, or a Puer b bono ingenio, A child of a good
wit.

Opus and usus, when they be Latin for need, re-
quire an Ablative case: as, a Opus est mihi tuo b ju-
cio, I have need of thy judgment. Viginti b min-
a usus est filio, My son hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

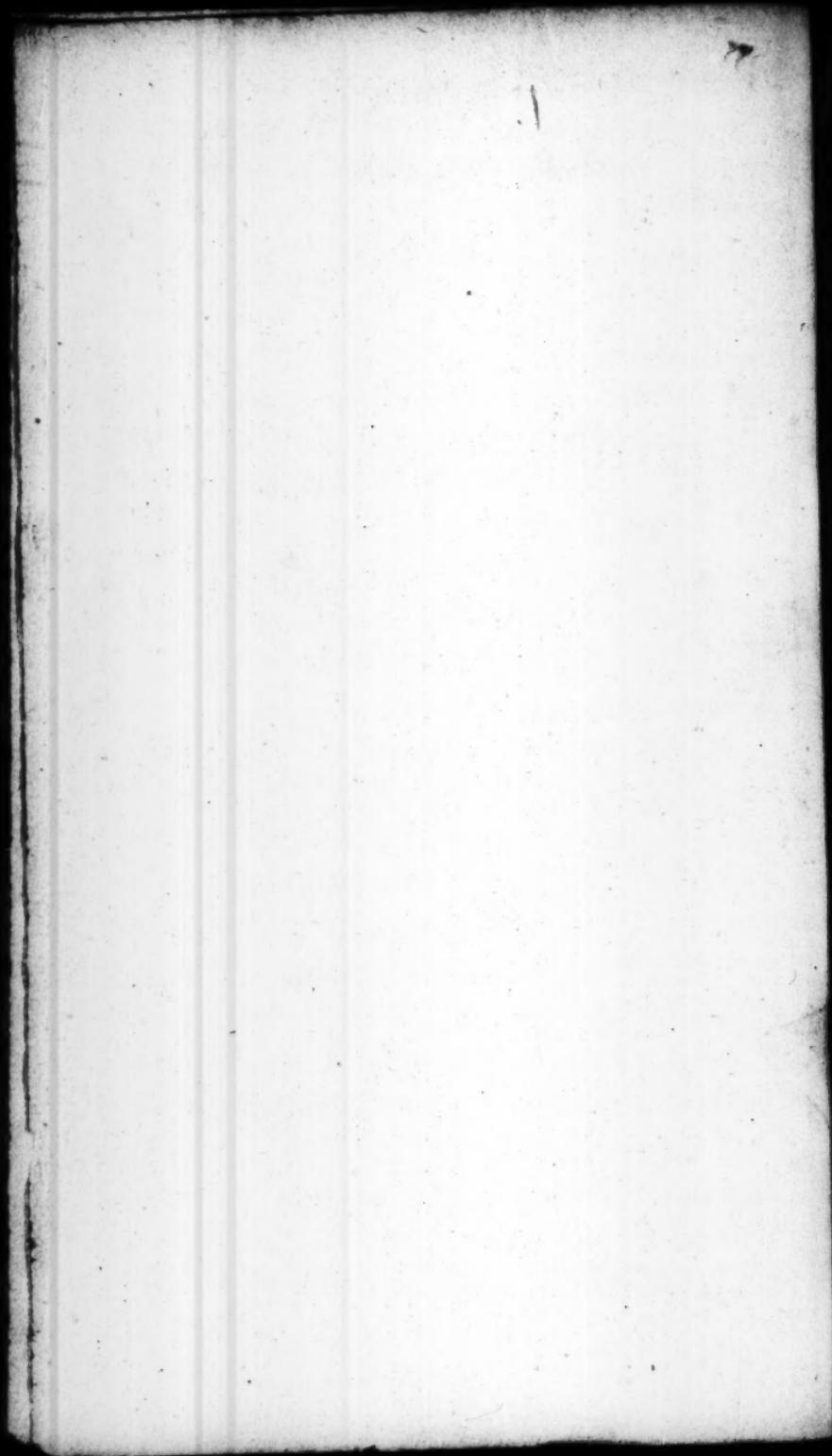
The Genitive case.

A Djectives that signify desire, knowledge, mem-
brance, ignorance or forgetting, and such
other like, require a genitive case: as, a Cupidus b au-
ri, Lover of money, a Peritus b belli, Expert of war,
a Ignarus b omnium, Ignorant of all things,
a Fidens b animi, Bold of heart, a Dubius b mentis,
Doubtful of mind, a Memor b præteriti, Mindful
of that is past, a Reus a b furi, Accused of theft.

Nouns Partitive and certain Interrogatives
with certain nouns of number, require a genitive
case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unius
medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis, si
aliquis, or quis an Interrogative: as, Unus, duo, tri-
primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, Aliquis b nostrum
a Primus b omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latin
must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun
or participle, and the same tense of a Verb, that
the question is asked by: as, a Cujus est fundus? b Vi-
cini. Quid a agitur in ludo literario? b Studetur, Ex-
cept a question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as, a Cujus
est sententia? b Ciceronis. Or by a word that may go
vern divers cases: as, b Quanti a emisti librum
b Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these
possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, a Cujus
est dominus? b non yestra, sed bb nostra.

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Eight parts of Speech.

Forms of the comparative and the superlative
are, being put participlely, that is to say, having
them this English of, or among, require a genitive
case: as, *a Aurium a mollior est sinistra*, Of the ears,
it is the softer. Cicero b *Oratorum eloquentia*,
Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Forms of the comparative degree, having than or
after them, do cause the word following to be the
same case: as, *a Frigidior b glacie*, More cold
than ice. a Doctor b *multo*, Better learned by a
great deal. *Uno b pede a altior*, Higher by a foot.

The Dative case.

Participles that betoken profit or disprofit, like-
ness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or
going to any thing, require a dative case: as,
est a utilis b corpori, Labor is profitable to
body. a *Equalis b Hectori*, Equal to Hector.
ecus b bello, Fit for war. a *Jucundus b omnibus*,
Pleasant to all persons. b *Parenti a supplex*,
Liant to his Father. b *Mihi a proprium*, Pro-
me.

Otherwise nouns, adjectives of the passive signifi-
cation in *bilis*, and participials in *dus*: as, *a Flebi-*
endus b omnibus, To be lamented of all men.
tidabilis a formidandus b hosti, To be feared of
enemys.

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickness
of any thing, is put after adjectives in the
accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative
case. *Turris a alta b centum pedes*, A tower an hun-
dred high. *Arbor a lata b tres digitos*, A tree three fin-
gards. *Liber a crassus b tres pollices*, *vel b tribus*
pollicibus, A book three inches thick.

The

An Introduction of the

The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, or wanting, require an ablative case sometime a genitive: as, *b* Copiis a abundans, *b* thymo a plena, *a* Vacuuus *b* ira, *bb* iræ, *ab* ira. *N*ostola *a* inanis *b* re aliquâ. *a* Ditissimus *a* agri. *b* Sitia *a* plena sunt omnia. *Q*uis nisi *b* mentis *a* inops, *a* respuit aurum? *a* Integer *b* vita, *b* scelerisque *a* non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. *a* Experts *b* os Corpus *a* inane *b* animæ.

Chese adjectives, *Dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *contentus*, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, *a* Dignus *b* honore. *a* Captus *b* oculis, *b* *a* præditus. *b* Paucis *a* contentus.

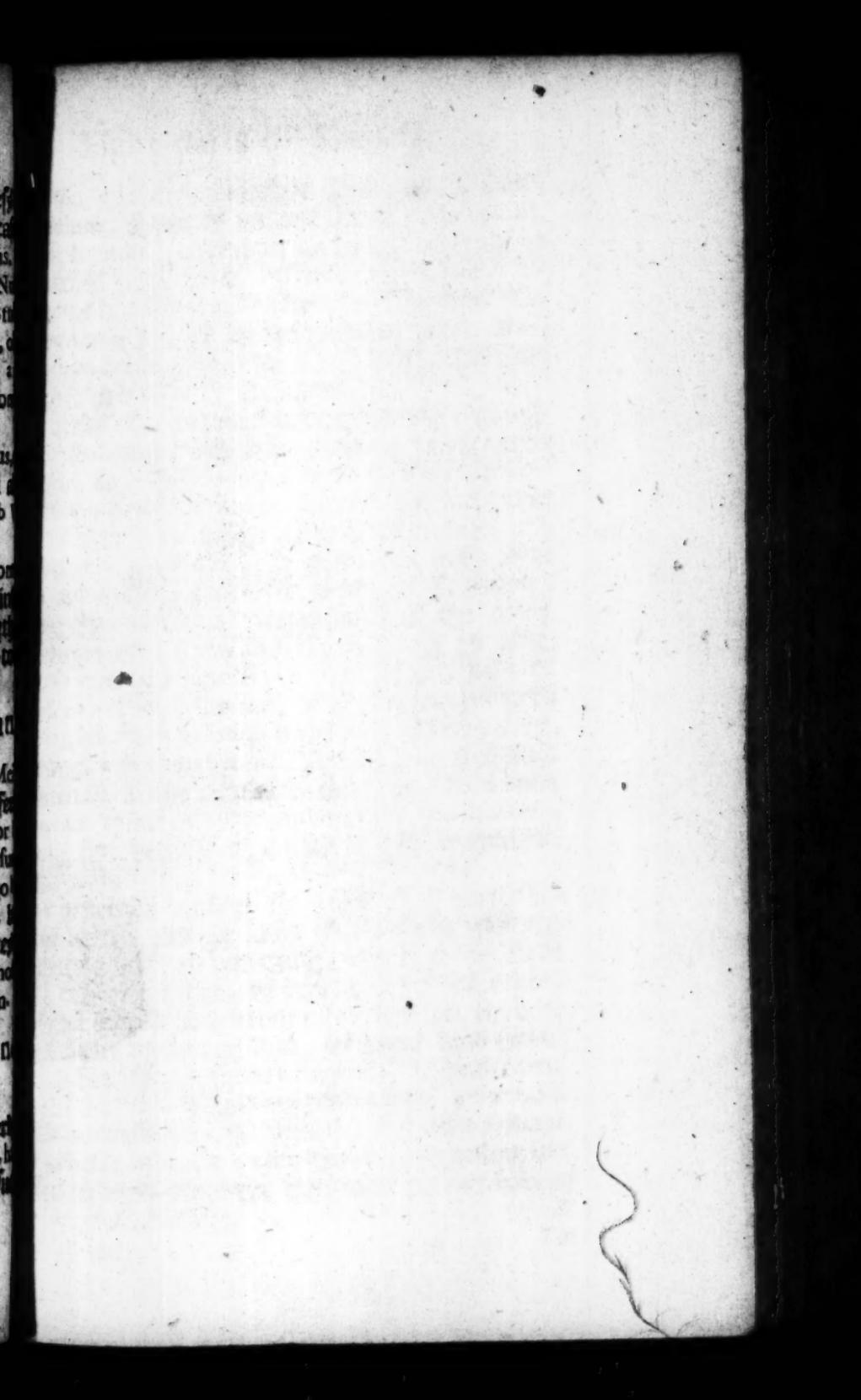
Where note that *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *complausus* instead of an ablative case have an in mood of a verb: as, *a* Dignus *b* laudari, *W*orthy praised. *a* Contentus *b* vivere, content in peace.

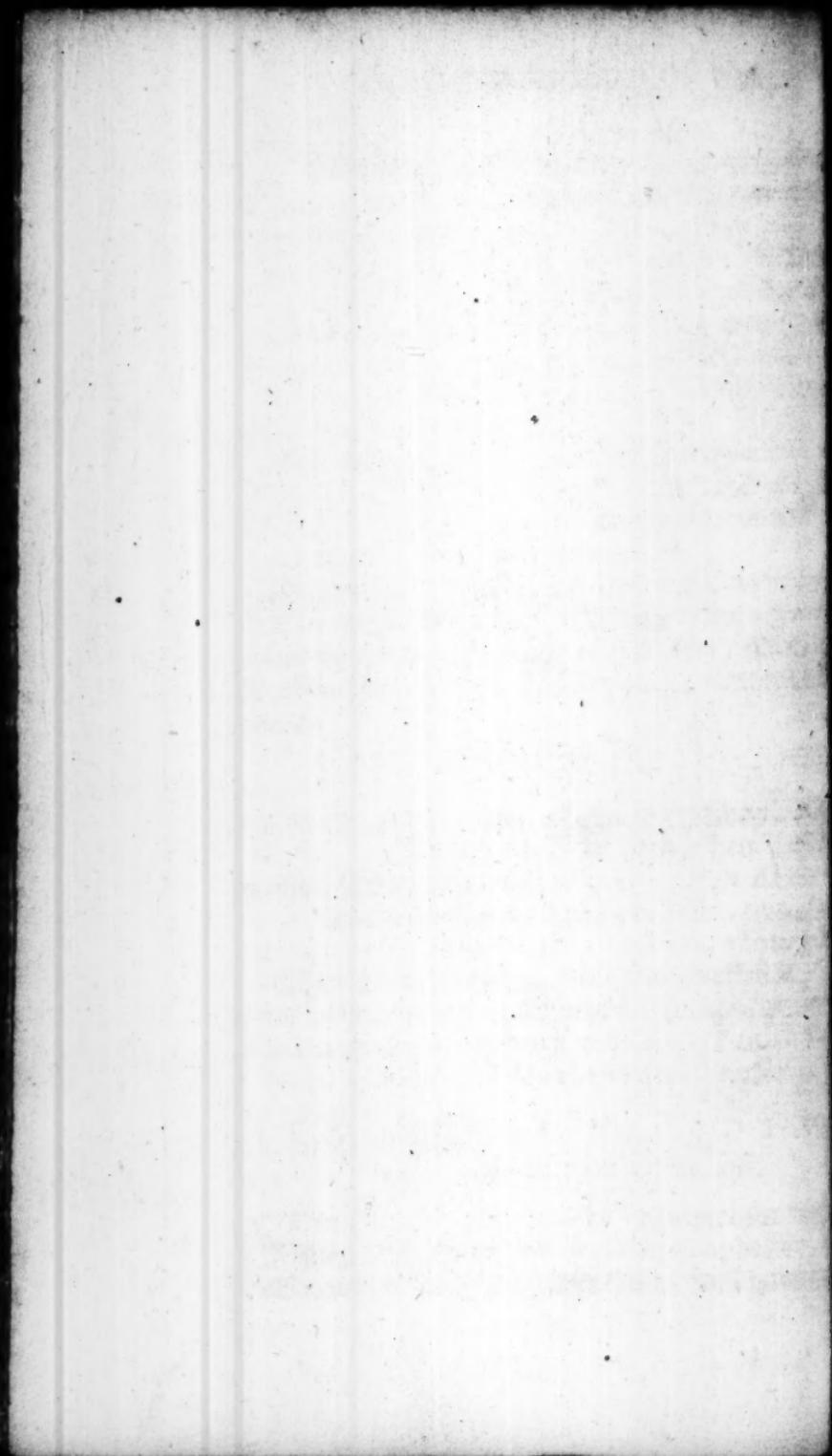
Construction of the Pronoun

These genitive cases of the pluritives, *M*ultorum, *sui*, *nostri* and *vestri*, be used when sufficient passion is signified. as, *a* Pars *b* tui. *a* Amor *b* tuus. But when possession is signified, *Meus*, *tuus*, *s*ister, and *vester* be used: as, *a* Ars *b* tua. *a* Imago *b* vestra. **C**hese genitive cases, *Nostrum*, *vestrum*, after distributives, partitives, comparatives, superlatives: as, *a* Nemo *b* vestrum. *a* Aliquis *b* non *a* Major *b* vestrum. *a* Maximus *b* nostrum.

Construction of the Verb: and first with the Nominaive case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certain verb fibes: as, *Dicor*, *vocor*, *salutor*, *appellor*, *existimor*, *videor*, with other like, will have su





Eight parts of Speech.

hem, as they have before them: as, a Fama
malum, Fame is an evil thing. a Malus Cul-
fit b bonus, an evil person by due ordering or
mance is made good. a Croesus ^{aa} vocatur b di-
Cresus is called rich. a Horatius ^{aa} salutatur b Po-
Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Malo
vitam ^{aa} esse quam habeti, I had rather thou
ich indeed than so accounted.

To verbs that betoken bodily moving, going,
g, or doing, which be properly called verbi-
ture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, apparo,
cubo, studeo, dormio, somno, and such other
as they have before them a nominative case
or doer or sufferer, so may they have after
a nominative case of a noun or participle,
ing the manner or circumstance of the doing
feringe: as, a Incedo b claudus, I go lame.
us aa dormit b securus, Peter sleepeth bold of
a Tu aa cubas b supinus, Thou liest in bed with
ice upward. a Somnias b vigilans, Thou dream-
ing. a Studero b stans, Stand thou standing.
likewise in the accusative case: as, Non decet
inquam ^{aa} meire b currentem, aut mandentem,
both not become any man to piss running or
g.

nd generally, when the word that goeth be-
the verb, and the word that cometh after the
belong both to one thing, that is to say, have
at either to other, or depend either of other,
shall be put both in one case, whether the verb
transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever
verb be: as, a Loquor b frequens, I speak often.
eo b multus, I hold my peace much. a Scribo c-
olas b rarissimus, I write letters very seldom.
a assuescas ^{aa} bibere vinum b jejunus, Accustom not
self to drink wine next thy heart, or not having
in somewhat before.

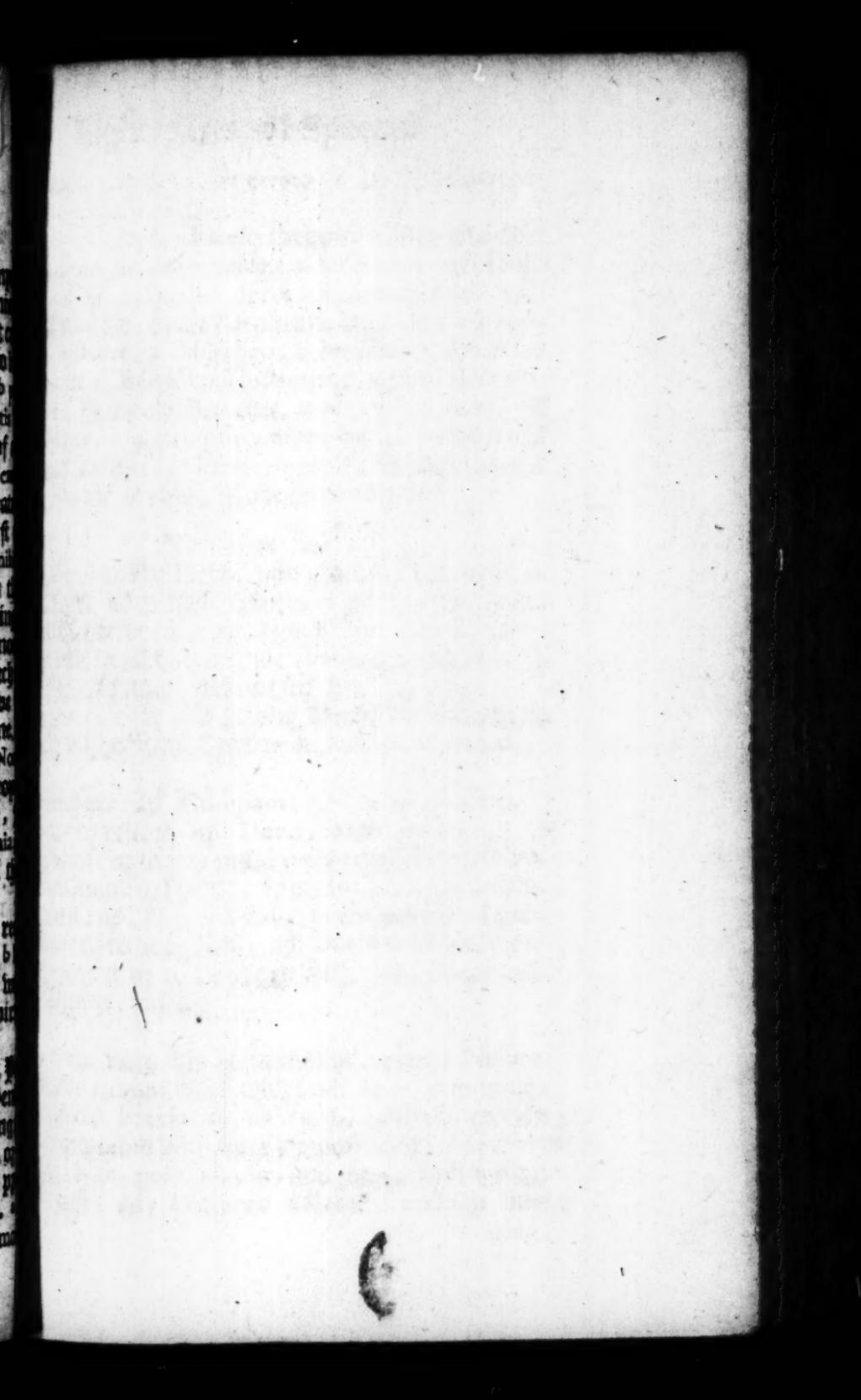
An Introduction of the

The Genitive case.

This verb sum, when it betokeneth of possession, owing or otherwise pertaining thing, as a token, property, duty or guise, it is the noun, pronoun or participle following to it in the Genitive case: as, Hæc vestis a est b mea. This garment is my Father's. b Insipient dicere, non putaram, It is the property of me to say I had not thought. Extremæ a est b deo discere dedita. It is a point of the greatest in the world, to learn things that must ward be learned otherwise. b Orantis a est nō coelestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing heavenly things. Except that these Præmonitus, tuus, tuus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative as, Hic codex a est b meus, This book is mine. domus a est b vestra, This house is yours. Non mentiri b meum, It is not my guise (or property) to lie. b nostrum a est injuriam non interre, our parts not to be wronged. b Tuum a est omnipati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all alike.

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, are in the Genitive case, betokening the value: as, b ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little by us. b Maxime a penditur nobilitas, Nobleness of birth being much regarded.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, judging, quitting or assailing, will have a Genitive case, of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing one is accused, condemned, or warned of: as, in the Ablative case most commonly without a preposition: as, Hic a furti se a alligat, vel b farto.





Eight parts of Speech.

me b errati, vel bb errato. b De Pecunis reper-
damnatus est.

go, misereor, miserisco, require a Genitive case:
Rerum suarum a satagit. a Miserere b mei Deus.
iniscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will
Genitive, or an Accusative case: ag, a Remi-
b historize. a Obliviscor b carminis. a Recordor
tiam. a Obliviscor b lectionem. a Memini b tui,
te, I remember thee. a Memini b de te, I
of thee. a Egeo, or a indigo b tui, vel bb te, I
red of thee. a Potior b urbis, I conquer the
Potior b voto, I obtain my desire.

The Dative case.

The manner of Verbs put acquisitively, that is
to say, with these tokens to or for after them,
be a dative case: ag, Non b omnibus a dormio,
not to all men. b Huic a habeo, non b tibi, I
for this man, and not for thee.

This rule do also belong Verbs betokening to
or dispossess: ag, Commodo, incomodo, noceo.

impare: ag, Compare, compono, confero.
ive or restore: ag, Dono, reddo, refero.
promise or to pay: ag, Promitto, pollicor, solvo.
command or I heio: ag, Impero, indico, monstro.
trust: ag, Fido, confido, fidem habeo. (gno.
be p or to be against: ag, Obedio, adulor, repu-
threaten or to be angry with: ag, Minor, in-
dignor, irascor.

Sum with his compounds, except Possum.
Verbs compounded with Satis, bene, and male:
isfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally certain
compound with these Prepositions, Prae, ad.
b, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will have a
case: ag, Praelucco, adjaceo, condono, sub-
gleo.

An Introduction of the

oleo, antesto, posthabco, objicio, insulto, intere-

This verb Sum, es, cuius map oftentimes
for habeo, and then the word that seemeth
English to be the nominative case, shall be
the dative, and the word that seemeth to be
tusative case, shall be the nominative: as,
b mihi a mater, I have a Mother; Non ad
argentum, I have no mony. But if Sum
In infinitive mood, this nominative shall be
into the accusative: as, Scio b tibi non ad
gentum, I know thou hast no mony.

Also when Sum hath after him a Nom
case, and a Dative, the word that is the
nominative case may be also the Dative: So the
map in such manner of speaking be constitu-
a double Dative case: as, a Sum b tibi bb p
I am to thee a safeguard. Hoc res a ci-
bb voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely Sum, but also many other
map in such manner of speaking have a
Dative case, one of the person, and another
thing: as, a Do b tibi vestem bb pignori. a Vo-
b tibi bb vitio. Hoc tu b tibi bb laudi a ducis.

The Accusative case.

V Erbs transitives are all such as ha-
them an Accusative case of the doer or
ver, whether they be actide, commune, or
nent: as, Usus b promptos a facit. Foeminae
cantur b viros. a Largitur b pecuniam.

Also verbs neuters map have an Accusative
of their own signification: as, Endymionis-
num adormis. a Gaudco b gaudium. a Vivo b i-

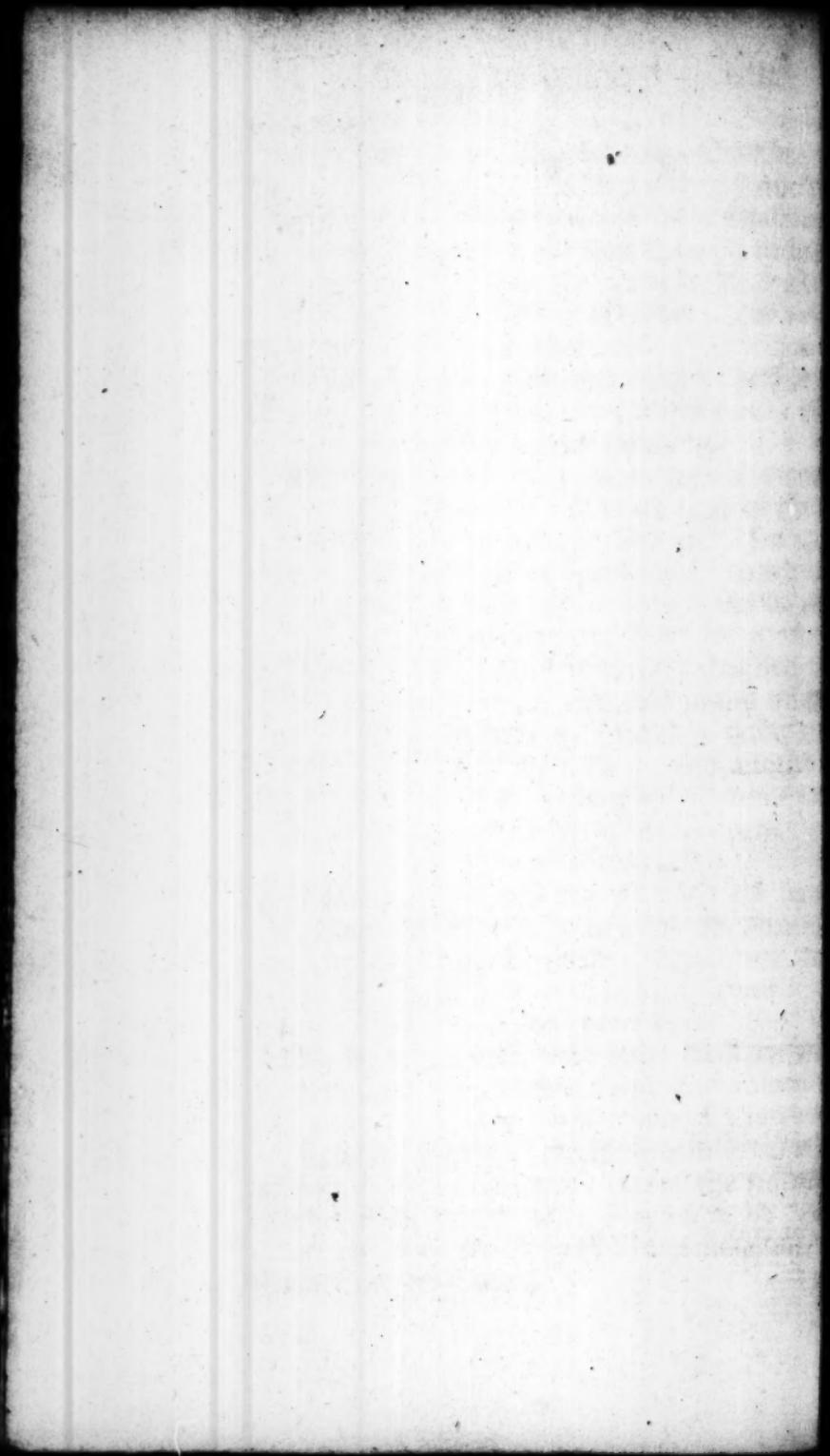
Verbs of asking, teaching and imparting
have two Accusative cases, one of the subject
another of the thing: as, a Rogo b te bb pco
a Docce b te bb literas. b Quod bb te laudandum.
a Exuo b me bb gladium.

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Eight parts of Speech.

The Ablative case.

Il verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it, or cause, or of the manner of doing : as, a Ferit gladio. a Tacco b metu. Summā b eloquentiā n aegit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative: as, a Vendidi b auro. a Emptus sum b argento. But these genitives when they be but alone but Substantives: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, is, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: Quanti a mercatus es hunc equum? Certe b pluris a vellem. Having that after verbs of price shall always use these adverbs, Carius, vilius, s, and pejus instead of their casuals.

Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, ing or unloading, will have an ablative case: Affluis b opibus. a Cares b virtute. a Explo te b fa- a Spoliavit me b bonis omnibus. a Oncras stomab b cibo. a Levabo te hoc b onere. Likewise Utor, or, fruor, potior, laetor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, ero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, rior.

Verbs that betoken receiving or distance, or taking away will have an Ablative case, with à, ab, t, or de: as, a Accepit literas b à Petro. a Audivi nuncio. Longè a distab à nobis. a Eripuit te b è malis. This ablative after verbs of taking away may turn into a dative: as, a Subtraxit b mihi cin- m. a Eripuit b illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, a Prafero huic multis b gradii. I prefer this man by many degrees. b Paulus vallo illum a superat, He is beyond the other little space.

An Introduction of the

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substitutive
with a Participle, expressed or understood,
ing none other word wherof it may be
it shall be put in the Ablative case absolute
a Rege b veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King
the enemies fled. a Mc b duc vices, I ver-
tain, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these
dum, quum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam:
b veniente; id est, Dum veniret Rex, a Mc b du-
Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an
active case with a preposition, or some
Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius a legit
b Tibi fama a petatur. And the same Ablive
Dative, shall be the Dominative case to the
if it be made by the active: as, a Ego b lego
um. b Petas a tu famam.

Gerunds.

G Erunds and Supines, will have such
the Verbs that they come of: as,
a scribendi b literas. Ad a consulendum b tibi-
tum a poetas.

W hen the English of the Infinitive
cometh after any of these Nouns
stantibes, studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium,
casio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus,
gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consi-
vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others
if the verb should be of the active voice, it shal-
be made by the Gerund in di. And the same C
in di is used also after certain adjectives:
a Cupidus b visendi, a Certus b cundi, a Persus b
landi, a Gnarus b bellandi.

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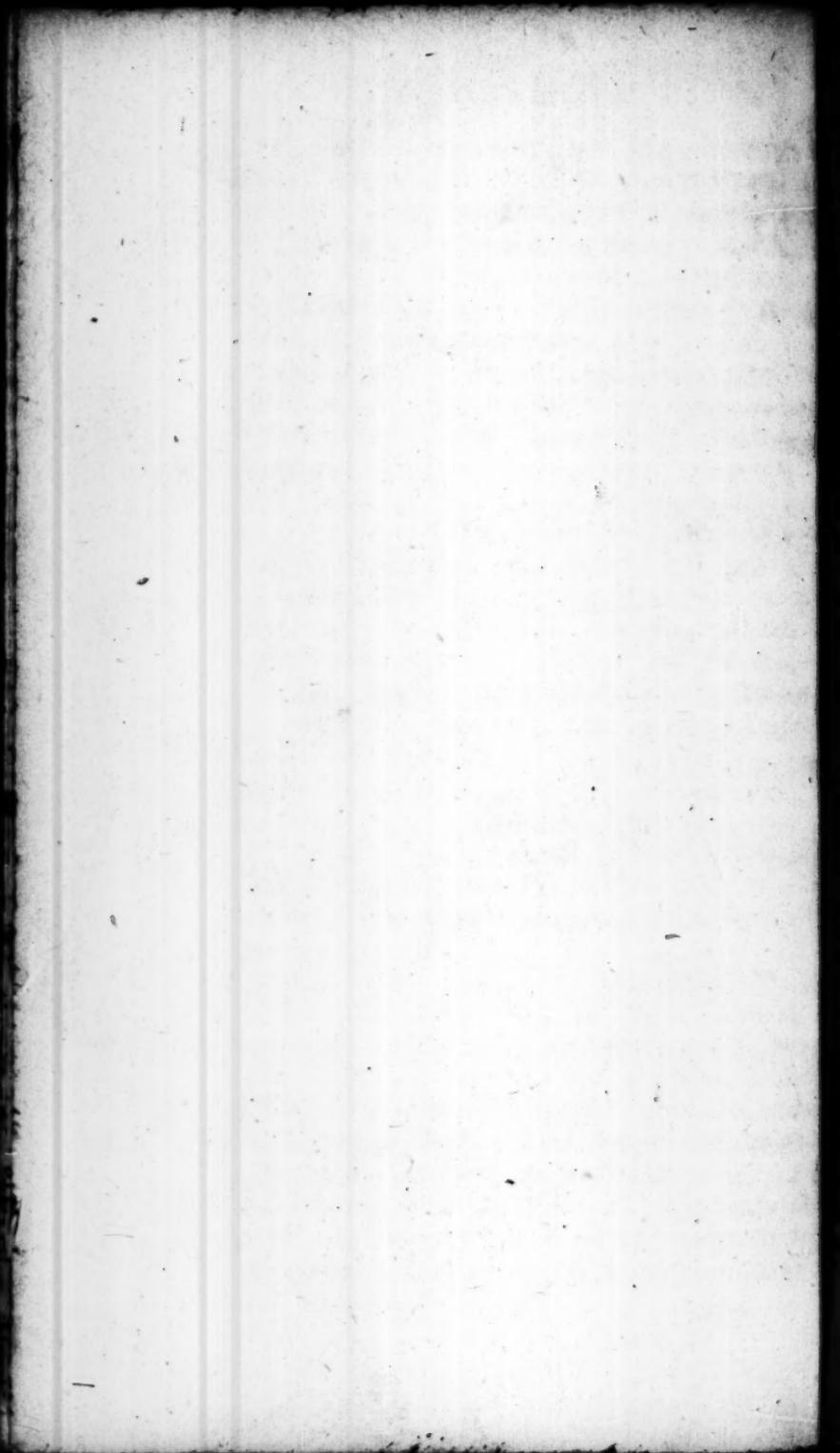
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Eight parts of Speech.

¶ Hen ye habe an english of the participle
of the present tense , with this sign of or
coming after a noun adjectibe . it shall in
in making be put in the gerund in do : as ,
fessus sum b ambulando , I am weary of walk-

So the english of the participle of the present
coming without a Substantive , with this
in or by , before him , shall in Latin making
it in the gerund in do : as , Cæsar , b dando ,
levando , b ignoscendo , gloriā a adeptus est:
apparando totuta hunc a consumunt diem :
the same gerund in do is used either with
a preposition , or with one of these preposi-
tions , A , ab , de , e , ex , cum , in , pro : as , Deterrent
bibendo , a Ab b amando . Cogitat a de b edendo .
o bene scribendi a cum b loquendo conjuncta est .

¶ He English of the Infinitive mood , coming
after a reason , and shewing the cause of a
m , may be put in the gerund in dum : as , Dies
ut satis sit a ad b ageandum ; vereor : I fear
a whole day will not be enough for me to do
business .

The gerund in dum is used after one of these
positions , Ad , ob , propter , inter , ante : as , a Ad
piendum hostes . a Ob (vel propter) b redimen-
captivos . a Inter b coenandum . a Ante b damuan-

nd when ye habe this english must or ought in
ason , where it seemeth to be made by this
oportet , it may be put in the gerund in dum ,
this verb est set impersonally : and then the
d that seemeth in the English to be the Nomina
ce case , shall be put in the dative : as , a Ab
sum est b mihi . I must go hence .

The Construction of the

Supines.

The first Supine hath his active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participle, betoken moving to a place : as, ^a Eo ^b quid b Spectatum a admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his passive signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, ^a Dignus, indignus, turpis, foedus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, ^b bilis, optimus, and such like. And the same ^a may also be turned into the Infinitive Passive: as it may be indifferently said in time, ^a Facile ^b factu, ^a or ^b Facile ^b fieri, Easy done. ^a Turpe ^b dictu, ^a or ^b Turpe dici, Unpleasant to be spoken.

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablative case: as, ^b Nocte ^a las, ^b Luce ^a dormis. But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the Accusative case: ^b Sexaginta annos a matru. ^b Hyemem tot annis a ster-

Space of Place.

Nouns that betoken space between places be commonly put in the accusative case, ^b Pedem hinc ne a discelleris, Go not thy foot from this place.

A Place.

Nouns Appellatives, or names of great cities, be put with a preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, a place, or by a place: as, ^a Vivo ^b in Anglia. ^b per Galliam ^b in Italiam. ^a Proficisci ^b ex urbe.

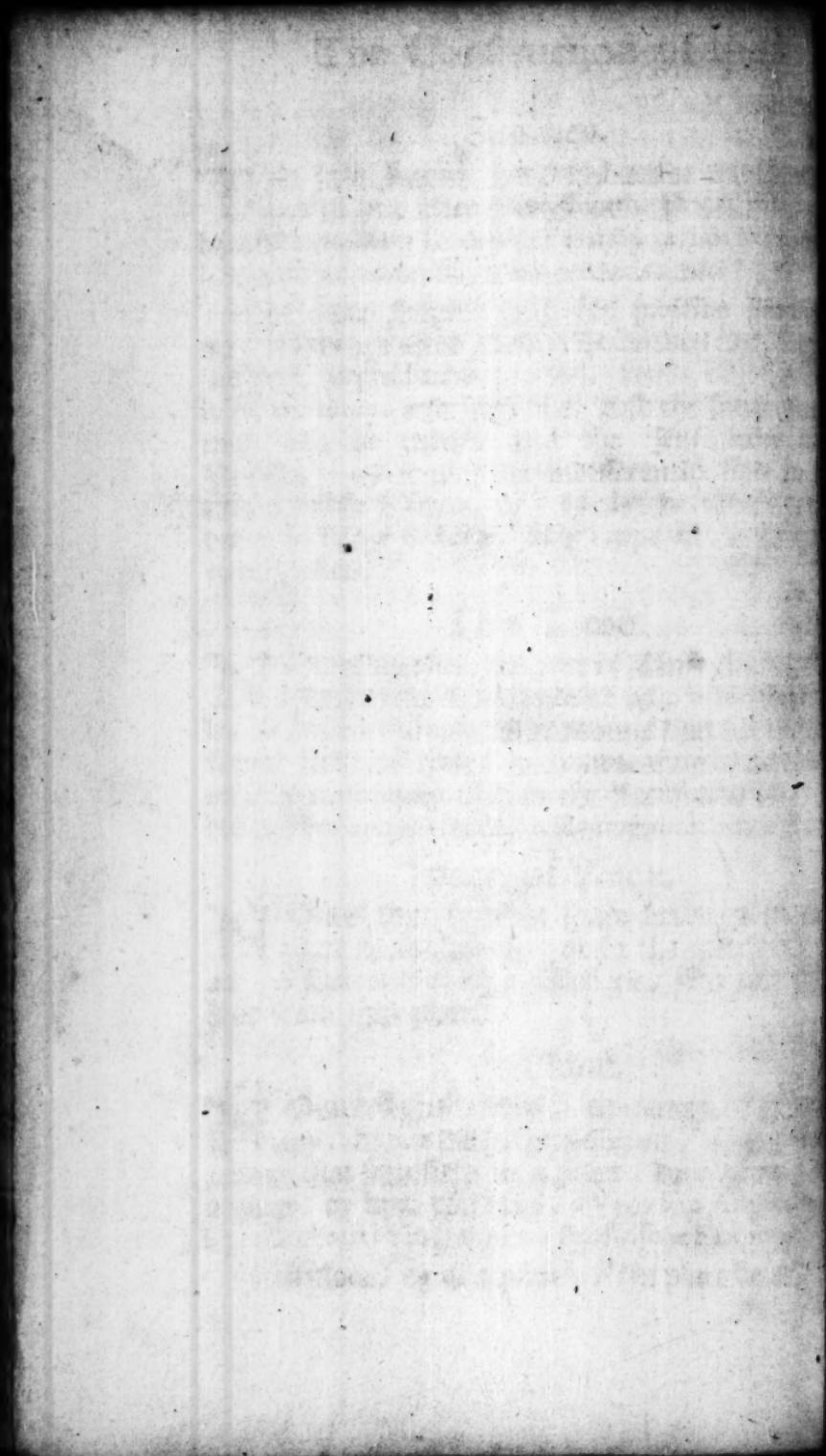
In a place, or at a place, if the place be a pa-

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Eight parts of Speech.

name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitius case; as, *Vixit Londini*, *Studiorum Oxonie*.

And these nouns, *Humi*, *domi*, *militis*, *belli*, &c. likewise used: *agi*, *a Procurabit* *b humi bos*, *Militis contritus est*, *b Domi* *bb belliquosiosus vivit*.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plural number, it shall be put in the nominative case: *o2* the ablative case: *as*, *Militavimus*, *Carthagini*, *o2* *Carthagine*, *Athenis*, *natus est*, *Lithuise* *loci*, *Ruri*, *o2 bb Rure*, *educatus est*.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case without a preposition: *as*, *Eo Romanum*, *Lithuise*, *Contra* *domum*, *Recipio me*, *me*.

From a place, as by a place; if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a preposition: *as*, *Discissio*, *b Londino*, *Profectus est*, *Londina* (*vel per Londinium*), *Canta-* *riam*, *Domas* and *Rus* be likewise used: *as*, *Abiit domo*, *b Rure*, *reversus est*.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative case before him, and this word *it* or *there* is commonly his sign: *as*, *Decet*, *It habemeth*, *Oportet aliquem esse*, *There must be some body*. But he hath neither of these nouns before him, thus the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case shall be such case as the verb *concerneth* him after him: *as*, *Me oportet*, *I mus*, *b Tibi illicit*, *Concubinari*.

Interit, *refert*, and *cit* for *interit*, require a genitive case of an causal nouns, *except mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *oltra*, *vestra*, and *cuja*, the *diminutus* case of the

The Construction of the

pronoun & possessives: as, a Intercessus b dimicare
agere. b. Tua a ratione reipublica nosse.

Certain Impersonals require a dative case: Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, desit, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, other like. Some will have an accusative case: In: as, delectat, dicet, iuvat, oportet. Some in the accusative case will have also a genitive: as, bb. Nostri b nosmet a ponunt, b Me bb civitatis a
Pudet b me bb negligenter. * Misericordia b me bb tui, bb illorum a miserescent.

Verbs Impersonals of the passive voice, being formed of neutrals, do govern such cases as verbs neutrals which they come of: as, a Parcer b sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, a Parcer b pecuniam, Let us spare cost.

A Verb Impersonal of the passive voice, having like case as other verbs passives have: as, a Desist multis b a principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but understood: as, Maxima via contatur, subeudi, b ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a verb neutral, we may well change the verb neutral into the impersonal in tur: as, b. In ignem posita est, a fieri.

A Participle.

Participles govern such cases as the verbs they come of: as, a Frustratus b amicis, a Confusus b ribi, a Diligendus b ab omnibus.

Herr note, that participles may four manner ways be changed into nouns. The first is, when the voice of a participle is construed with another case than the verb that it cometh of: as, a Appellata b vini, a Gaudia b white.

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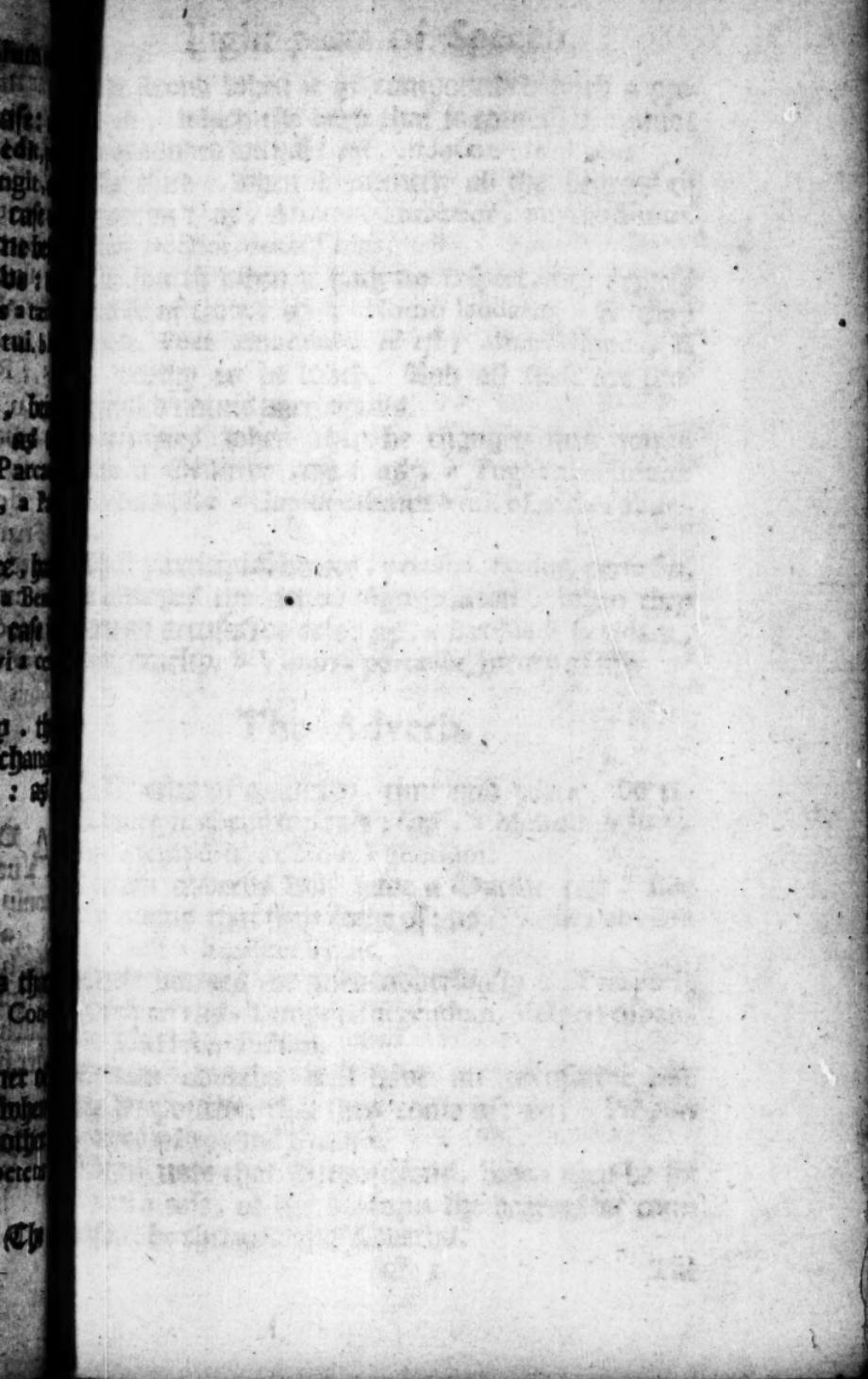
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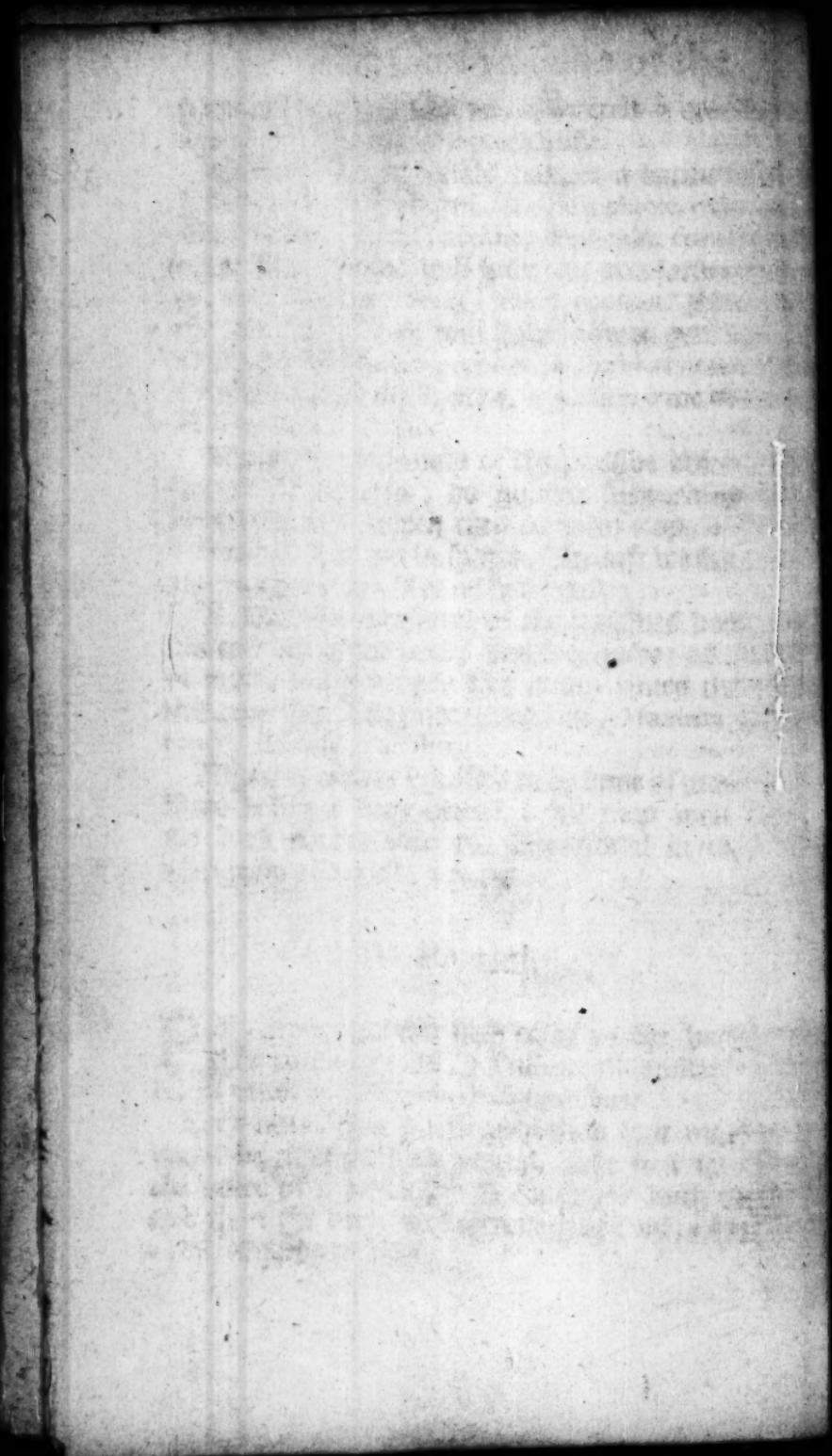
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Eight parts of Speech.

The second when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot compounded withal: as, Indoctus, Innocens.

The third, when it signifieth all the degrees of partisone: as, Amans, amantior, amansissimus. Etus, Doctor, doctissimus.

The fourth when it hath no respect, nor er respecte of time: as, Homo laudatus, A manable. Puer amandus, Id est, amari dignus, Id worthy to be lobed. And all these are properly called nouns participial.

Participles when they be changed into nouns have a Genitive case: as, a Fugitans b litium. dōctus b pilæ. a Cupientissimus b rui. b Lactis a abun-
s.

These participial voices, perosus, exosus, pertusus, have always the active signification, when they have an accusative case: as, a Exosus b sevitiam, tinging cruelty. b Vitam a pertusus, Meare of life.

The Adverb.

Verbs of quantity, time and place, do require a Genitive case: as, a Multum b lucri. Inc b temporis. a Ubiique b gentium.

Certain adverbs will have a Dative case, like the nouns that they come of: as, Venit a obviam. Canit a similiter b huic.

These datives be used adverbially, Tempori, vespere: as, Tempori surgendum. Vespere cuban-
do. Luci laborandum.

Certain adverbs will have an accusative case by Preposition that they come of: as, Propius
bem. a Proxime b castra.

Here note that Prepositions, when they be set out a case, or else do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The Construction of the, &c.

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives and these four: Quam, nisi, præterquam, & couple like cases: ag, a Xenophon & b Plato suæ quæque. And sometimes they be put between diverse cases: ag, a Studii b Romæ & bb Athenis. Est a b meus & bb fratri. a Emi fundum centum b numeri & bb pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives most commonly join like moods and tenses together: ag, a Petrus & Johannes b precabantur & bb cebant. And sometimes diverse tenses: ag. Et b betur & bb referetur tibi a me a gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometime this preposition In is not expressed but understood, and the causal word nevertheless put in the Ablative case: ag, Habeo te b loco patris: id est, a in b loco.

A verbi compound, sometime requireth the use of the preposition that he is compounded with: ag, a Exco b domo, a Prætereo b te insalutatum. a Ad b templum.

The Interjection.

Certain Interjections require a nominative case: ag, a O felix b dici hominis. Cora n Datib; ag, a Hei b mihi. Certain an Accusative ag, a Heu b stirpem invisam. Certain a vocative ag, a Proh sancte b Jupiter. And the same Proh will be in Accusative case: ag, a Proh Deum aequo homini b fidem.

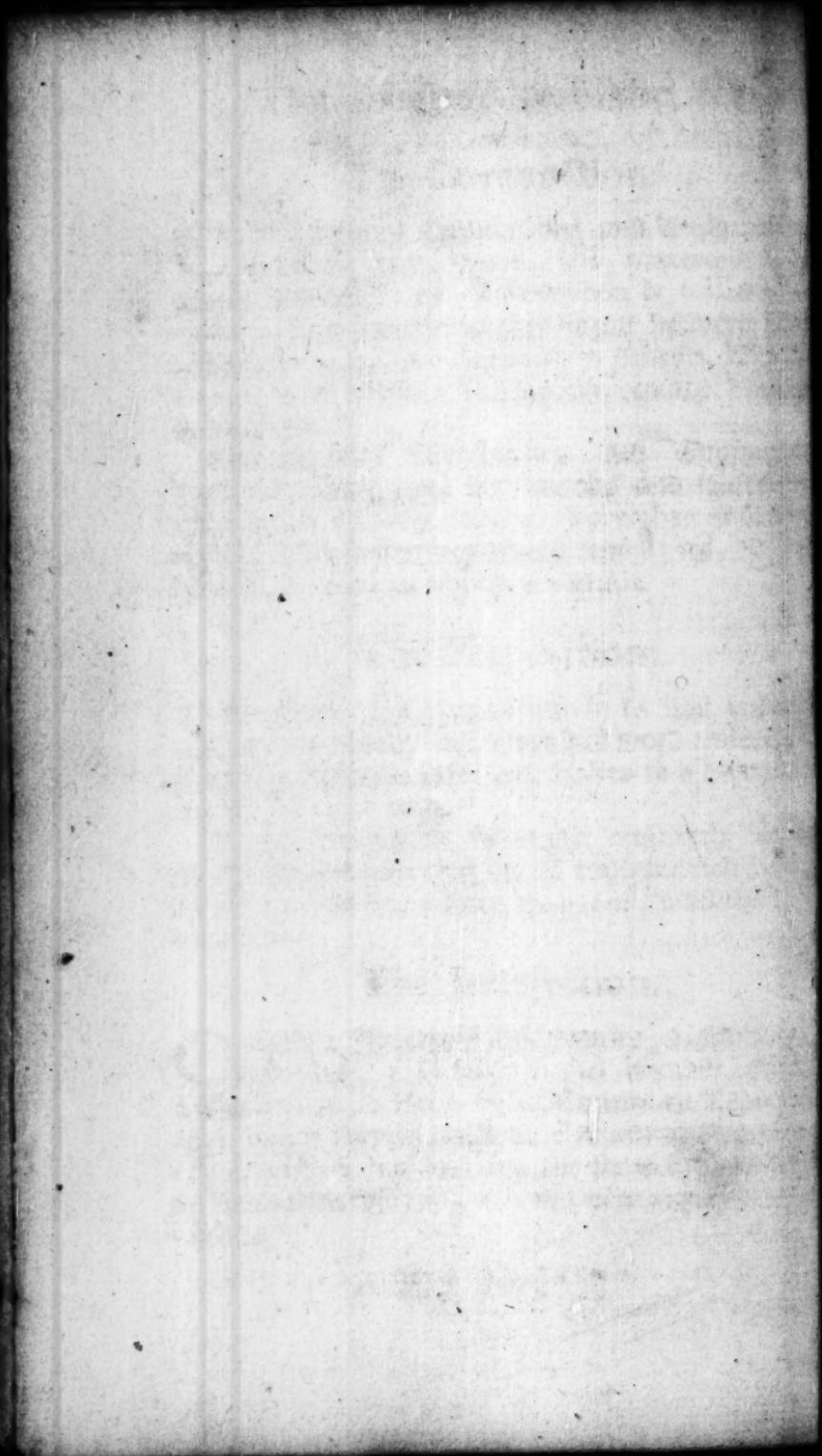
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¶ GUILIELMI LILII

ad suos Discipulos monita Pedagogica.

ſeu Carmen de Morib⁹.

Uj mihi diſcipulus Puer es , cupis atq; doceri,

Huc ades , hzc animo concepe dicta tua.

Mane cius lectum fuge, mollem discute ſomnum;

Templa petas ſupplet , & venerare Deum.

namen in primis facies ſit lata manuſque .

Sint nitida vestes , compaq; aque caſaries.

elidiam fugiens , cum te ſchola noſtra vocatit .

Ad ſis; nulla pigrz ſit tibi cauſa morz.

et Præceptorem , cum videris . ore ſaluta,

Et condiſcipulos ordine quosque tuos.

quoque fac ſedēas , ubi te ſediſſe jubemus ;

Inque loco , niſi ſis iuſſus abire , mane.

magis ut quiſque eſt doctriñ munere clarus ,

Sic magis is clarā ſede locandus erit.

alpellum , calamī , atramentum , charta , libelli ,

Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.

quid diſtabo , ſcribes ; at ſingula ſecte :

Nec macula , aut ſcriptis impenda ſit illa tuis.

d tua nec laceris diſtata aut carmina chartis

Mandes , que libris inſeruiffe decet.

pē recognoſcas tibi lecta , animoque revolvas ;

Si dubites , nunc hos conſule , nunc alios.

i dubitat , qui ſep̄e rogar , mea dicta tenebit :

Is , qui nil dubitat , nil capit inde boni.

ſce puer quæſo , noli dediſcere quicquam ,

Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia delide.

que animo attentas : quid enim docuiſſe juſtabit ,

Si mea non firmo petrore verba premas ?

tam difficile eſt , quod non ſoleria viuoat :

nvigila , & parta eſt gloria militiz.

In veluti flores tellus nec ſemina proferit ,

Ni ſi continuo viſta labore manuſ :

puer , ingenium ſi non exercitet , ipſum

Tempus & amittit , ſpem ſiuſu ingenii.

etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda ,

Nè nos offendat imptoba gaſſulitas.

umbens studio , ſubmiſſa voce loquenter ;

Nobis dum reddis , voce canorus eris.

quacunque mihi reddis , diſtantur ad unguem

Singula & abieſto verbula redde libro.

et verbum quicquam diſtatu ſuggeri uolum;

quod puer exiſtum non impedire parit.

CARMEN DE MORIBUS

Si quicquam rogito , si respondere fludebis,
Ut laudem dicatis & mercare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis , aut laudabere tarda;
Est virus medium , quod tenuisse juvar.
Et quoties loqueris , memor esto loquare Latinas;
Et vcluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios . quoties te cunque rogabunt ,
Instre ; & ignaros ad mea vota trabe.
Qui docet indoctos , licet indoctissimus esset .
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros .
Ingens Romani dedecus eloqui :
Quorum tam fatuus nemo , aut tam barbarus ore est ,
Quem non authorem barbara turba prober.
Grammaticas recte si vis cognoscere leges ,
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui ;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virtutum ,
Et quos authores turba Latina doceat ;
Nunc te Virgilius . nunc ipse Terentius optat ,
Nunc simul amplecti se Ciceronis opus ;
Quos qui non didicis , nil præter somnia vidit .
Cerrat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeria .
Sunt quos delectat (Studio virtutis honestas)
Posthabito) nugas tempora conterere :
Sunt quibus est cordi , manibus , pedibus sordaces .
Aut alio quovis sollicitate modo ;
Est aliis , qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat ,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus .
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum ;
Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras .
Nil dabis aut vendes , nil permotabis emētive .
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres .
Insuper & nummos . irritamenta malorura ,
Mitte aliis ; puerum nil nisi pura decent .
Clamor , tixa , joci , mendacia , furta , cachiani .
Sint protul à vobis ; Marris & armis protul .
Nil penitus dices , quod turpe , aut non sit honestum ;
Est vita , ac pariter ianna lingua necis .
Ingens erde nefas cui quam maledicta reforse ,
Jurate aut magni numina sacra Dei .
Denique servabis res omnes , atque libellos ,
Et tecum quoties isque redisqua feres .
Effuge vel causas , faciunt quocunque nocentem .
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes .

BU